The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1883—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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THIS MAGNETIC BELT IS **WARRANTED TO CURE** Or Money Refunded, the following diseases without medicine:—Pain in the back, hips, head, or limbs, nervous debility, lumbago, general debility, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, diseases of the kidneys, spinal diseases, torpid liver, gout, seminal emissions, impotency, asthma, heart disease, dyspepsia, constipation, erysipelas, indigestion, hernia or rupture, catarrh, piles, epilepsy, dumb ague, etc.

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MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO. MAGNETIC BELT The safest, simplest, and most effective remedy they can use. It does away with all drugging of the stomach, and assists Nature in a natural way to overcome disease by constantly recharging every nerve, cell, drop of blood, and filament that form the human system, with a mild, soothing, and invigorating magnetic influence, and which gradually restores the lost animal electricity to the body.

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ON
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At their office, Room 3, 34 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

By the Articles of Association of said Company it is provided that all the real estate in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1883, must be sold at auction to close the trust.

The realty is composed of about 4,000 feet of water frontage on the North Branch and North Branch Canal, at and between Division-st. and North-av.; a large number of vacant lots in the vicinity of the docks and railroads, all well adapted for manufacturing purposes; also 28 lots at the corner of Oakley-av., Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

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AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
[illegible] Music and Art. Location [illegible] Session begins Sept. 12, 1883. [illegible] E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

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Owing to the backwardness of the season we find that a large portion of our Spring purchases in Cloaks and Suits remains unsold. We have determined therefore to CUT PRICES AT ONCE, and shall commence Monday Morning, June 4th, a Grand Closing-Out Sale of the above goods at prices considerably less than the bare cost of the material of which they are composed.

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$15.00	Dresses for	$8.00
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Inspection and comparison solicited.

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Mr. WALTER PROBY, of our firm, sails for Europe per steamship "Servia" June 13. Any commissions that our customers or friends should wish to intrust to him, either in London, Paris, or Berlin, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

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Will be found to contain all desirable styles in Low-Priced, Medium, Fine, and Extra Fine Qualities.
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SPECIAL BARGAINS in UNDERWEAR.
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FOR RENT.
Flats in the Hotel Albany,
Southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts.,
Are now completed. These flats will be heated by steam and have elevator, etc. [illegible]
JAS. M. GAMBLE,
40 Dearborn-st.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.
[illegible]

VENGEANCE.

The Quiet Iowa Town of Winterset the Scene of a Lynching.

Seven Men Steal upon the Jail in the Gray of the Morning.

Five Minutes Suffice to Batter Down the Doors and Secure the Prisoner.

John Hamner, the Brutal Murderer, the Victim of the Mob's Fury.

The Quivering Body as It Hung from the Tree Fired At by the Vigilantes.

Pugh, an Accomplice in the Murder, Hurried Off to the Penitentiary for Safety.

WINTERSET, Ia., June 3.—[Special.]—The readers of THE TRIBUNE are already familiar with the facts in connection with the discovery of the body of William Newell, murdered and found buried in a lonely spot in the timber seven miles southeast of Winterset, and of the fact that John Hamner was lodged in the Winterset jail on the testimony of Charles Pugh, an accomplice, as detailed heretofore in THE TRIBUNE. There has been a feeling of rising indignation at the atrocity of the murder, which Wednesday night resulted in an abortive demonstration of violence. It was then supposed that all danger was over, but this morning about half-past 1 o'clock a signal-gun was heard on the public square, and then all was silent until between half-past 2 and 3. The prisoner was confined in the jail in the basement of the court-house, a massive stone building standing in the centre of the public square. The basement entrance of the court-house is on the east side, thence by a hall west to the centre of the jail, which is protected by an iron grating opening into a hall. A large cell opens into this hall, in which was confined a prisoner named Stiles. Through this cell is the only access into Hamner's cell. All the doors were of iron and securely fastened.

SWIFT WORK.

Between half-past 2 and 3 some parties whose suspicions had been aroused by the signal-shot saw seven forms steal around in the darkness to the east door. Then came the sound of heavy blows, and in a few minutes the seven men returned with the prisoner, a rope around his neck, three leading and four following. Proceeding to a tree in the yard, they passed the rope over the nearest limb. There was the sound of the rustling of the bark, followed quickly by a shot. Simultaneously with the entrance of the men into the yard horsemen appeared from every street and alley, who galloped with brandished revolvers around the square. Immediately following the shot at the tree there was a volley from the horsemen and the mob dispersed, galloping off in different directions, leaving the body of Hamner dangling in mid-air, and pierced through the heart with a bullet. At 8 o'clock this morning a coroner's inquest was held. The following is a verbatim report of the testimony of the principal witnesses:

THE GUARD'S STORY.

The man Pugh mentioned in the testimony was the former accomplice of Hamner, and was confined in a room in the third story of the court-house. A. Deeter testified that he was on duty in the court-house as guard to the jail the night of June 2. About 3 o'clock in the morning he went up-stairs to the third floor, where the prisoner Charles Pugh was confined, to eat lunch. A few minutes after he had finished eating, and while he was talking with Pugh and his guard, he heard a noise as of pounding in the direction of the jail, and suspecting an attempt to lynch Hammer he slipped off his boots and ran down the stairs to the east door of the court-house, and, seeing nothing, went to the south door and saw several men passing. He then ran to the dome of the building and rang the bell, as he had been ordered to do by the Sheriff in case of trouble. While in the dome he heard several shots and saw the flash of firearms, and then came down-stairs and went out in the yard and found the body of John Hamner hanging from a tree on the west side of the court-house, apparently dead. He thought the whole occurence did not occupy to exceed five minutes. The night was very dark and he could see the forms of the men, but could not recognize any one. He thought there were twenty or thirty men, but could not tell whether they were on horseback or not.

Wilton Knight testified that he was guarding Charles Pugh in a room on the west side of the third floor of the court-house the night of June 2. He heard the disturbance down-stairs about 3 o'clock in the morning. Put his head out of the west window, and some one shouted "Get back there." Then heard several persons talking in whispers, and some one said, "That won't do, that won't do." That was all the words he could distinguish. He heard several shots fired. The crowd soon afterwards dispersed, some on foot and others on horses.

A PRISONER'S TALE.

Elijah Stiles testified that he was confined in the jail in the basement of the court-house. He occupied his usual bed in an outer cell. John Hamner was in an inner cell, which could only be reached by entering witness' cell through the outside door, and then passing through two others. About 3 o'clock witness was awakened by persons walking and whispering in the corridor of the court-house. He first thought it was the jail guards, until he raised up, and by the light of a gas-jet in the hall saw four men come to the outside door of the jail. Pretty soon one of them struck the door one blow with a sledge-hammer, and then said in a whisper "Bring the crowbar." He then struck two more blows, and then two other men came up with a crowbar and pried the door open. Witness said: "Don't make a mistake boys." They came up to the bed and one of them said: "This ain't the man, this is Stiles." Another said: "Don't be afraid Stiles, we are your friends and won't hurt you." They asked where Hamner was, and witness pointed to his cell.

SYSTEMATIC PLANS.

A man with a black mask on, who seemed to be the leader, then called for a light, and with a few heavy blows knocked off the locks, and four of the men went into Hamner's cell and two staied with witness, each holding a revolver to his head and warning him to keep quiet. It was very quiet in Hamner's cell. Witness heard them ask Hamner if he had anything to say. He answered distinctly: "I have nothing to say." The question was repeated, and Hamner again answered very deliberately: "I haven't a word to say," and immediately they started for the door with him, passing through witness' cell. There was a rope around Hamner's neck. Three men went ahead holding the rope and one followed behind. They were going on a trot. Reaching the centre of the basement they turned to the right and disappeared. The men who were guarding witness asked him if he would stay, and he said he would. They said, "Let's shake on that," and he shook hands with them. They then went out and left. It was not more than five minutes from the time the first blow was struck till they had Hamner out. All except the leader had colored handkerchiefs tied over their faces below the eyes. They seemed to know witness, but he did not recognize any of them.

THE POST-MORTEM.

Drs. J. H. Wray and E. T. Likes, practicing physicians, testified as to the appearance of the body after death, stating that in their opinion death was caused partly from strangulation and partly from the effects of the pistol shot. The body was taken in charge by Hamner's father. He was 43 years of age and leaves one child, his wife being dead. Pugh was taken, heavily guarded, across the country to De Sota and sent tonight to the penitentiary at Anamosa. The feeling of the community is of a mixed character, many commending the deed and others severely censuring it. There is no blame attached to the officials or guards. The houses of the Sheriff and city officers as well as the principal streets of the city were guarded by armed men. The whole affair was planned and executed with consummate skill and ability. Hamner's Bible was found in his cell, with a paper mark and a leaf turned down to the verse: "He that diggeth a pit shall fall therein, and he that breaketh a hedge a serpent shall bite him."

STORY OF THE CRIME.

The crime which was avenged in so terrible a manner was committed precisely one year ago in Madison County, and was one of the most atrocious on record. Last June William Newell, a wood-sawyer of Winterset, suddenly disappeared. Search was made for him in vain, and the opinion became general that he had run away. A short time ago a convict named Pugh in the Anamosa Penitentiary made a remarkable confession to the effect that he had helped to bury Newell's body, and that the killing had been done by John Hamner. Hamner was a dissolute vagrant, 45 years old, well known in the police courts. His aged father lives on a farm a few miles southwest of Winterset. In the vicinity of this house John Hamner committed a murder rivaling in atrocity the crime attributed to Eugene Aram.

THE ACCOMPLICE.

Pugh was a tramp, and stopped at Hamner's house for a meal. John Hamner became communicative, told how he had murdered Newell, and asked Pugh's assistance in burying the corpse. The assistance was given, and the tramp went on his way. He was arrested for some petty crime and sent to the penitentiary. While there the secret of the part he had taken in the tragedy so prayed upon his mind that he made a confession, relating all the particulars he had learned from Hamner. May 25 he pointed out the spot where he and Hamner had interred the body. It was but the work of a few minutes with shovels to remove the earth, and the result was the disclosure of a horribly mangied and decayed human form. The head had been severed with an ax and the body had been terribly gashed in several places. Hamner was immediately arrested, but remained obstinately silent.

A CRUEL DEED.

Pugh's testimony before the Coroner's jury disclosed the fact that the murdered man had been enticed out to Hamner's farm for the premeditated purpose of murder and robbery by Hamner's representation that two women of the town were out there. Hamner accompanied Newell, and when nearing the house the former suggested that they take a short cut through the timber. As Newell stepped slightly in advance Hamner drew a revolver and fired, hitting his victim in the back of the head. The shot was not immediately fatal. Newell sprang into the air and turned upon his adversary, kicked the revolver, crying "Murder!" several times, and said: "John, I didn't think you would be mean enough to kill me." The parties then clinched. Hamner got possession of the pistol and fired two more shots during the struggle, which did not take effect. Newell was then thrown, and Hamner, with one hand upon his victim's throat, drew his pocket-knife with the other, opened it with his teeth, and cut the throat of the prostrate man. After killing him, as was supposed, Hamner went to his father's barn and staid all night. Early next morning he revisited the scene of the tragedy, and was surprised to find that Newell was not yet dead. Procuring a rock as big as his double fist, to use his own language, he proceeded to "finish him." Hamner showed Pugh the murdered man's pocketbook containing $270. This was pension money received a few days before by Newell.

The statement of Pugh in all its ghastly details was fully corroborated by other evidence. There was the bullet-wound in the skull, the severed throat, the fractured skull. It was proved that Hamner had borrowed a revolver a short time before the killing, and that he returned it soon after. Bills found in Hamner's possession corresponded with the money that had been paid Newell shortly before his disappearance. Newell's body, though in an advanced stage of decomposition, was fully identified by the boots, clothing, and false teeth.

OBITUARY.

Gen. George P. Buell.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 3.—Gen. George P. Buell was buried today in Mount Olivet Cemetery. The funeral sermon was preached at Christ Church (Episcopal) by the Rev. Dr. Graham. The escort to the grave consisted of a large delegation from the local military companies and a great many private vehicles. A feature of the procession was Gen. Buell's war-horse. The ceremonies usual at the burial of military officers were observed.

Bishop Peck.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 3.—Memorial services were held at Clark Chapel today regarding the death of Bishop Jesse T. Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Haygood.

LUKE SHORT.

He Is Welcomed Back to Dodge City by Shotgun Harris and Others.

DODGE CITY, Kas., June 3.—[Special.]—None of the parties have as yet left as per agreement entered into last night, and yet no propositions for leaving have been made so far as known. Luke Short came in from the East on the 3 o'clock train in the afternoon. He was met by Wyatt Earp, Shotgun Collins, Harris, and a number of others, and they marched up the street in a body—Short with a double-barreled shotgun on his arm. He acted as though he feared trouble, and was constantly on the alert, watching every corner and doorway. Whether the others will be allowed to remain or not is now an open question, but it is not likely they can be put out without a fight. One or two more days will likely settle the matter.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Arrived, City of Berlin and Egypt, from Liverpool.

FATHER POINT, Que., June 3.—Arrived, Quebec, from Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 3.—Arrived, Hohenstaufen, from Bremen.

LONDON, June 3.—Frisia, Germanic, and City of Richmond, from New York, and Missouri, from Boston, arrived out.

CHINESE OPIUM "JOINTS" RAIDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 2.—Two Chinese opium dens were raided this morning, and a man named Woods, a minstrel performer, and two young women were arrested. Five Chinamen were also arrested.

POLITICAL.

District-Attorney Bliss Explains the Income-Tax Suit Against Sam Tilden,

And Clearly Punctures Some Statements in Hendricks' Bid for Second Place.

What Old Usufruct Knew About the Star-Route Frauds, and His Intentions.

Republican Politicians in Ohio Preparing for the Coming Convention.

Foraker, Lawrence, and Turney the Leading Candidates Now in the Harness.

SAM J. TILDEN.

EX-DISTRICT-ATTORNEY BLISS REPLIES TO SOME OF HENDRICKS' CRITICISMS.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—In a remarkable interview with ex-Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, published here today, and which is a plain bid for the second place again on the Presidential ticket with Samuel J. Tilden in 1884, the ex-candidate for the Vice-Presidency is reported as saying in regard to Mr. Tilden:

"He has lived down every calumny. Every slander awakened by the prosecution of that fellow Bliss and dismissed as soon as they ceased to be of any political benefit would add to his strength at this time. The whole country has watched him closely since he was defrauded of the Presidency, and there has been everything in his life to inspire respect."

Col. George Bliss, who is the "fellow" referred to in the above, and who brought suit as United States District-Attorney to recover from Mr. Tilden a large amount of money of which, it was claimed, he had defrauded the Government by making false returns of his income to the Internal Revenue Collectors, was in the city today taking a brief rest from his labors as one of the Government counsel in the star-route cases. The words of Mr. Hendricks were brought to his attention, and he was asked the question direct what truth there was in the implied accusation that he had sued Mr. Tilden for political effect and had withdrawn the suit as soon as its political end was served. Mr. Bliss said:

HENDRICKS' DRIVEL.

"This is pure drivel on the part of Gov. Hendricks. It is true that I began the prosecution against Gov. Tilden for failing to properly account for his income, and to pay to the Government the income tax, which he justly owed to it, and that I collected a large portion of the evidence upon which the prosecution of the suit was based. I was District-Attorney of the United States in this district at the time, and for some time before Mr. Tilden became the Democratic candidate for the Presidency I had been investigating the matter upon information which had been filed with me, and I became satisfied that Mr. Tilden was justly indebted to the Government in a large amount. About the time when my examination of the matter was complete my term of office expired, and Stewart L. Woodford was appointed to the position of District-Attorney. The papers in the suit had all been prepared, but had not been served, when I was about surrendering my office to Mr. Woodford, and I left it for him to say whether I should begin the suit, accepting the criticism which I knew would come from political opponents, or whether he should begin it. Mr. Woodford decided that it would be better for me to begin the prosecution, and accordingly I did so. I believed then and I believe now that the case was a good one, and that Mr. Tilden owed the Government

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY

due on his income tax. It was a case involving a vast amount of detail and requiring a great deal of care in its preparation. Of course, I do not know accurately what was done in the case after I left the office of District-Attorney, but I understand that Mr. Tilden for a long time fought the suit on technical and dilatory grounds, and that he was finally defeated on these grounds."

"Why was not the case brought to trial after the technical points had been overruled?"

"That I cannot answer with any certainty," was the response, "but of course I all these preliminary proceedings had occupied some considerable time, and I can imagine that some of the evidence which I had collected had ceased, in process of time, to be available. The case dragged along until something less than a year ago, when Mr. Tilden's counsel made a proposal to pay the fees of the Government counsel as a compromise, provided the action was discontinued.

SECRETARY FOLGER DECLINED

to entertain this proposition on the ground that Mr. Tilden either owed the money and the Government had a good case against him or the Government had no case. In either event the Secretary said to compromise was improper. Subsequently the case was discontinued, and, I suppose, without any payment. I have no desire or intention to reflect on the gentleman who succeeded me in the management of the case. I can only say that, in my opinion, with the evidence available when I ceased to be connected with it, I believed, and I still do believe that it was a good case for the Government and that judgment would have been promptly obtained against any man occupying a less prominent position than that held by Mr. Tilden.

"The statement of Gov. Hendricks that the suit was discontinued as soon as it ceased to be of benefit politically falls utterly to the ground in the light of the fact that Mr. Tilden has declared himself out of politics, at least since the Cincinnati Convention of 1880, and the suit was still dragging along wearily as late as last year."

"I see, by the way," continued Col. Bliss, "that Gov. Hendricks refers to my connection with the star-route prosecutions, and seems rather to suggest that there is no more grounds for the prosecution of the post-office thieves than he thinks there was for the suit against Mr. Tilden. Now, if Mr. Hendricks is really preparing to fly again as

THE TAIL TO TILDEN'S KITE

he ought at least to get himself at once in formal agreement with Tilden. For it will not be denied that Mr. Tilden had for three years in his employment a secret agent in the Post-Office Department, who obtained for him the first knowledge of the star-route frauds and placed it at his disposal before it was known to be suspected by either the public or the Government. He had procured a mass of information on the subject, and undoubtedly if he had been nominated at Cincinnati, instead of Gen. Hancock, he intended to make his campaign on the basis of an attack on the Republican party founded on these frauds, just as he made his campaign for the Presidency on the frauds of the canal ring. When he was defeated as a candidate, however, his regard for the succeess of the Democratic party did not, as I remember, lead him to turn over to Gen. Hancock his evidence and his issue, but instead he quietly suppressed it and left poor Hancock to run alone on the 'local issue' of a tariff. If there is any doubt of the knowledge possessed by Mr. Tilden of many of the facts of the star-route frauds at the time of which I have spoken, Charles F. McLean can, if he will, set that doubt at rest. Now, if Gov. Hendricks proposes to run on a ticket with Tilden on the basis of the innocence of the star-route conspirators, he will be likely to find that Tilden is standing on the platform of their guilt. I would suggest to Mr. Hendricks that the Democratic party is likely to have quite as much as it can do to straddle the tariff issue without undertaking also to straddle the issue of public corruption."

OHIO.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

COLUMBUS, O., May 31.—[Special Correspondence.]—With the approach of the time for the Republican State Convention, to be held here Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, speculation with regard to the ticket has become active and disordered. This is due to efforts to undermine Mr. Foraker's candidacy for the nomination for Governor. Nothing is urged againt him personally, and the field being fresh to him, he has no political enemies; but whisperings that Gov. Foster hopes to profit by his nomination have roused factional animosities. All signs so far, however, are that, at the most, the tide of preference tending heretofore towards Mr. Foraker has only slackened. The merits and claims of three candidates will be presented to the convention: Mr. Foraker, State Treasurer Turney, and Controller Lawrence. Each seems likely to start out with earnest and vigorous support. Few country conventions have yet been held, nor has there yet been any formal expression of preferences to justify an intelligent judgment of how the convention will lean when balloting shall begin. There is little question of unanimity of feeling at the end. Old politicians say that no State Convention has met in better temper than will this one for clear-brained work. Contests among the friends of rival candidates are to be expected; feeling may occasionally strike high pitch; but before action the consequences will be weighed, and afterwards rivalry and faction will be forgotten. Other names than these three may be presented for the first place on the ticket, but movements that way up to this time have been merely diverting.

LAWRENCE.

Controller Lawrence affords the curious spectacle of being the only candidate who has announced himself, and the only one who has not been on the field. It need not be inferred that he has let his candidacy supply its own momentum. He knows probably better than any one else just what he can depend upon and for how long; nor has he learned this entirely by letter-writing between here and Washington. But however thorough or scant may have been the investigations of his agents, his personal attendance at such a juncture upon his Washington duties is certain not to detract from the respect that his name will command in convention or from the fidelity of his support. His home is at Bellefontaine, in Logan County. Geographically he has a better position than either of his rivals from which to cast his net into the political pool. The only question is about the size of the lead. In his quiet search he may have found a great big piece, but news that has reached here has very much less to say about him than the others.

FORAKER.

Mr. Foraker occupies an attitude of inaction. He has quietly gone about his business from the first, stopping on the way only long enough to say that he would accept the nomination. Within a few days he has been led into newspaper exercise about the size of his muscle, and the condition of his nerves, and has otherwise been represented as making a figure in feats of journalistic enterprise, but evidently not to the prejudice of his business duties. His candidacy was suggested and has been urged on the ground of simple merit. Hard work has made all his undertakings successful. The spirit that prompted him while yet a lad to make his work in camp and on the field so deserving that at 19 he had risen from the ranks to a Captaincy; that afterwards sent him to school, where with credit to himself he crowded courses of eight years into four, has governed him since then. His health has twice paid the penalty of overwork, but, substituting the varied life of a practicing lawyer for the drudgery of relieving a crowded court docket, full physical restoration followed. To neglect or leave his practice now would be to break away from congenial and profitable surroundings. He is yet young enough to wait for the certain fortune within sight and then have time left for politics. His friends just now are more ambitious for him than he for himself in the line of public life. So, while his feeling naturally warms toward the prospect of party honors, his judgment leads him the other way. He has steered between the two, and will take what may come, but run after nothing. A nomination would gratify his pride; defeat would please his judgment. The opposition that within ten days has cropped out against him seems to be based on distrust that his candidacy may not be for himself alone: that it may embrace an ulterior view, looking to Gov. Foster's election as successor to Mr. Pendleton in the United States Senate. Mr. Foraker is strong in Cincinnati. Could he carry that city the chances are that the rest of the Cincinnati ticket would get the benefit of sympathy. Candidates for the Legislature will be on that ticket, and in their election would Gov. Foster be interested. It would not do to proclaim this fear of Gov. Foster's success as the basis of opposition to Mr. Foraker, because, however people might feel towards Gov. Foster, there would be general resentment to an imputation that Mr. Foraker would lend himself to a questionable alliance. Argument of that kind not only carried such imputation, but it disclosed the entry of selfish or factional interest in party affairs. Outspoken opposition because of Gov. Foster would mean that some other wing or faction was striving for the upper hand. The situation at large afforded no lack of reasons for opposition. It was urged that Mr. Foraker was not the Administration candidate, whatever that may mean in this connection.

A DIVERSION.

A diversion was tried in favor of Controller Lawrence on this account, as of the Administration and hence favored by it. Mr. Lawrence is strong because of his ability and sterling qualities of character, but even in his own section he is trusted rather than idolized, and it was not strange that even an Administration bugaboo should fail to set the rest of the State aflame. Then the cry was raised that Mr. Foraker could not carry the Cincinnati delegation, but that unique body never went to a State Convention united for any one. The absurdity of this objection flashed upon the people when in the same breath the candidacy of ex-Congressman Butterworth, who is from Cincinnati, was suggested. Mr. Butterworth holds a lucrative and easy appointment as special counsel for the Government in the South Carolina election cases. He has been in Congress long enough to find himself poor at 44. Now he has an opportunity to put by a snug sum. He came out with a prompt card, saying that he wasn't sour, and, disclaiming his candidacy, announced himself for Mr. Foraker. The opposition had to find more plausable reasons for decrying Mr. Foraker. The truth was leaking out that the blow was at Gov. Foster over Mr. Foraker's shoulders.

Events supplied argument. A hearing was to have been had Saturday last on the constitutionality of the Scott Liquor law before the Supreme Court. Absence of a majority of the court led to a postponement until Tuesday of this week. The majority still being absent Tuesday, hearing was set for Thursday of next week. Meanwhile the Republican Convention will have come and gone. The Scott law was passed by a Republican Legislature. Its constitutionality is seriously questioned. Several decisions have been rendered in minor courts that certain provisions of the law were unconstitutional. Even so strong an advocate of the law as Gov. Foster thinks that these provisions—imposing a lien on property to secure payment of the liquor tax, and requiring permission of a landlord to sell liquor on his premises—may not stand the test of the court, but that the tax clause and other clauses designed to operate in the direction of restraint will be sustained, thus compassing the moral end in view. It was calculated that the decision of the Supreme Court would be rendered before the meeting of the Republican Convention. The wording of the convention might have been influenced by such a decision. There is no doubt about party spirit with regard to this matter, but it was desirable certainly that the convention should know to what extent an indorsement of the letter of the Scott law might be justified.

This state of affairs favored those who opposed Mr. Foraker. It was clear that agitation of the Foster scheme could not be effected without time, for it had been at last decided to make no concealment of the animus of the opposition could time be had for it. The result was a petition addressed to Chairman Conger, of the State Committee, asking that the date of the convention be postponed. A call of the State Committee was issued responsive to the petition. This call put all of the newspapers of the State on edge. One or two newspapers were practically alone among Republican journals for postponement. Democrats claimed to see in the proposition signs of trepidation. Less than a majority of the State Committee attended today's meeting here, and it was decided not to postpone the convention. So far as this decision affects Mr. Foraker's chances it is rather favorable to them.

TURNEY.

State-Treasurer Turney is the latest man in the field. His residence is at Cleveland, where he started in life as a blacksmith and rose to positions of trust both in business and city affairs. The simple habits of early associations cling to him yet, and have retained for him the affection of the working classes. Traits that made him popular among his fellows inspired, later in life, the confidence and esteem of such men as Henry B. Payne, J. H. Wade, and Amasa Stone, with whom he was thrown in contact in fiduciary capacities. His management of the City Treasurer's office at Cleveland suggested, two years ago, his candidacy for the State Treasurership, to which he was elected by votes by no means partisan. It was but natural that in the popular canvass for candidates for nomination at next week's convention his name should be urged. Not a voice in the party was raised against the suggestion. He protested that he could not take the nomination. Perhaps the blacksmith's pride that the muscles of the brain ought to be joined with those of character in the person of the party's nominee for Governor withheld him. The earnestness and persistency of his friends led him finally to declare outright that he wouldn't accept the nomination. Gov. Foster urged upon him that he allow his candidacy to be announced. The Governor had no hesitation then in saying to any one that if Turney's candidacy were to be announced it would be resistless. Mr. Foraker was then scarcely known by name among the people. Such strength as he has outside of Cincinnati has since developed. There was no enthusiasm over Mr. Lawrence's candidacy. The bench and bar knew that Mr. Foraker could make a brilliant canvass, and every one knew that Mr. Turney's hands would be in his way, not to say his tongue, if he were to face twenty people. But his name stirred the masses. He was firm against Gov. Foster's persuasion, and for a time talk of his candidacy slept, but with frequent mutterings at the Cleveland end of the State. These mutterings disturbed Editor Cowles, of the *Leader*, and the other day he awoke with a snort that Mr. Turney must be nominated and the Republican procession move along to the music of the anvil chorus. The cry has spread. Cleveland is excited over it. A delegation from Cuyahoga solid for Turney seems to be assured. Meeting Mr. Turney this morning, I asked him how he liked it. "I was in Cleveland the other night," he replied, "and heard that the *Leader* was to come out the next morning for me. I went to the office to protest. Mr. Cowles was not in. Neither was Mr. Perdue. They asked me to wait. My train was to start in twenty minutes. What could I do? In a day or two I got a note from Mr. Cowles saying he had heard I called to object, but that I must run. Well, that's how it stands. I can't afford to take the nomination."

"But suppose the convention should nominate you; would you refuse it?"

"I have protested against it. If they nominate me the people know who I am."

Should these words come to the notice of the convention when in the right humor, Mr. Turney's name may be swept to the head of the ticket like a whirlwind. A review of the situation would be imperfect without an allusion—it deserves nothing more—to talk of Senator Sherman's candidacy, which originated in idocy and has been carried along by panicky persons like Keifer. Mr. Sherman doesn't want the nomination, he wouldn't take it, and if he would and should get it, the party would suffer from the just charge that they were afraid of the issue and based hope and reliance only on a man. If prediction may be ventured five days in advance of the convention, and before a majority of the delegates have been chosen in the various counties, it is that unless the outlook should very much change from causes yet unconceived, the convention will offer the first and second or second and first places on the ticket to Mr. Foraker and Mr. Turney.

F. W. B.

JOHN SHERMAN.

A MOVEMENT TO NOMINATE HIM FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., June 1.—The feeling that has generally prevailed during the last month that Judge Foraker would be the Republican candidate for Governor is apparently undergoing a change, since the fact has become known that the Cuyahoga County delegation would come to Columbus with a brass band and an anvil chorus, and urge the nomination of the Hon. Joseph W. Turney, the present Treasurer of the State. Mr. Turney insists that he is not a candidate, but arrangements are already completed to force his name to the front in the convention. The Hon. William Lawrence, who has been industriously at work has secured quite a following, and will prove quite a factor in the convention. Even at this time it is believed by the more shrewd politicians that Judge Foraker would be nominated if he could come before the convention with the solid delegation from Hamilton County at his back, but enough is known to justify the statement that the Cincinnati delegation will not be a unit for Mr. Foraker, and is more likely to be so divided as to be useless in shaping or influencing the work of the convention. With this condition of affairs existing it is feared that a contest cannot readily be avoided, unless there is an entire change in the present program. Such being the case, the question is being quietly discussed by a number of prominent Republicans, and the movement promises to assume such proportions before the day of the convention that it will result in the nomination of Senator Sherman for Governor. It has been stated that Mr. Sherman would not accept, yet one of the most prominent of Ohio Republicans says with emphasis: "Mr. John Sherman has been honored for the last thirty years by the Republican party and he could not afford to decline the nomination, and he would not." The great interest manifested throughout the country in Ohio is such that it is deemed wise, owing to existing circumstances, to insist on the nomination of Mr. Sherman, thereby avoiding all contest in the convention, and giving a National prominence to the campaign. Should this be done, as it is now believed that it will be, the nomination of ex-Senator Thurman by the Democrats would be a foregone conclusion.

THE DOMINION.

Return of Louise and Lorne—Allegations of Fraud—Attempts at Train-Wrecking—Other Canadian News.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 3.—Lorne, Louise, and suite have returned to the city. They leave in a few days for Quebec, where they will remain sometime before going up Saguenay River on a salmon-fishing expedition.

TORONTO, Ont., June 3.—[Special.]—The *Globe* charges Alex. Manning, Peter McLaren, James Shields, and J. J. McDonald, contractors on Section B of the Canada Pacific Railway, with spending vast sums of money in aid of Government candidates at recent Dominion elections, and asserts that they were recouped by the Government for these advances by allowing a remeasurement and reclassification of the work which gave an increase of $300,000 to the contractors. The *Globe* made other charges of crookedness against the contractors, and calls upon the Governor-General to appoint a royal commission to investigate the frauds.

Four children and a young man named Martin were sent by the immigration officer to the hospital here suffering from measles. They were passengers by the steamship Nestorian, and Martin states it was known on board that measles prevailed amongst the passengers, but no steps were taken to quarantine the vessel or separate those infected from healthy immigrants when being sent on to destinations.

Five incendiary fires occurred here tonight, all within an hour. Fortunately the damage was slight in each case, the brigade having reached the scene before the flames had gained much headway. Plunder was evidently the object of the fire-bugs.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 3.—[Special.]—Three attempts to wreck Kingston and Pembroke trains have been made within a week. The engineer of the train near Sharbot Lake discovered a tie upon the track fixed in such a position as to throw the engine off. The train stopped just before reaching the obstruction. Two days later a similar attempt was made, but the obstruction was discovered in time, and on the same day the act was repeated again with the same result.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 3.—[Special.]—Some time ago the Rev. Mr. Allan, of Medcalfe, had trouble with certain members of his congregation, which resulted in the reverend gentleman entering an action for slander and a claim for damages. He was unsuccessful in the courts, and some grave accusations having been made, a committee of the Methodist Conference, of which he is a member, made an investigation of the charge and their report exonerated Mr. Allan.

COTEAU STATION, Que., June 3.—[Special.]—B. Simpson, ex-Collector of Customs at Montreal and Past Grand Master A. F. and A. M. of Canada, died at his residence here this morning of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

LOWER CALIFORNIA GOLD-FIELDS.

TUCSON, A. T., June 2.—A Mexican report says the excitement continues in regard to the Lower California gold-fields. The exact location of the fields is said to be known only to the Indians in that location.

WASHINGTON.

Unsatisfactory Exhibit of Treasury Finances as Compared with Last Year.

Nearly $80,000,000 in Precious Metals Mined in the United States in 1882.

Ottman's Attorney Insinuates that Bliss Was Interested in the Compromise.

The New Civil-Service Rules Sharply Criticised by Friends of Reform.

A Series of Resolutions Fired at Secretary Lincoln by District Labor Agitators.

THE TREASURY.

AN UNFAVORABLE SHOWING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—[Special.]—The Treasury Department has before it the returns for the first eleven months of the current fiscal year. The statement shows that the receipts are less and the expenses greater, notwithstanding the large reduction of the interest charge owing to the funding of the debt. There was a notable falling off in customs, the receipts being $10,000,000 less than for the corresponding period of last year, but the net loss so far over last year is but $7,000,000, owing to increased receipts of internal revenue and from miscellaneous sources. The expenditures are already $8,000,000 larger than they were at the same period last year, and have already exceeded the $250,000,000 expected. Yet the interest payments have fallen from $68,000,000 to $56,000,000 in the eleven months. There has been an increase in the ordinary expenditures of the Government, however, of about $12,000,000, while there has been a larger expenditure of pension payments by $8,000,000. The Commissioner of Pensions, who had not adjusted his new force for the first eight months of the year, during which he expended but $35,000,000, is now making good the deficit, and in the months of March, April, and May drew upon the Treasury for $30,000,000. In the month of June alone the pension expenditures were $12,250,000.

There has been a reduction of $19,000,000 less of debt this year than during the same time last year. However, the reduction this year reaches the very handsome sum of $120,000,000. The general results of the fiscal year do not seem likely to be very far off from the Treasury estimates. The result clearly shows that, notwithstanding expert guessing in the Treasury, the customs receipts are a very fluctuating quantity in the schedule of National revenue.

BULLION.

ABSTRACT OF A SPECIAL REPORT BY DIRECTOR BURCHARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—The following is an abstract of the special report of Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, now in the hands of the printer, upon the production of precious metals in the United States: The yield of the mines of the United States for the year 1882 was $32,500,000 in gold and $46,800,000 in silver. Compared with the previous year this shows a decline of $2,200,000 in gold and an increase of $800,000 in silver. The comparative decline in the production of gold was greater in California than any other State or Territory, the yield being $1,400,000 less than in 1881. This resulted from an interruption to hydraulic mining in some of the northern and middle counties of the State owing to litigation, and also from a falling off in the production of the quartz mines at Bodie. In Oregon, where mining is chiefly placer, there was a diminution, and also in Nevada, Idaho, and Dakota. In silver the principal increase was in Idaho, Montana, and New Mexico, Idaho showing an increase of $700,000, Montana $1,740,000, and New Mexico, $1,500,000. Colorado furnished about $600,000 less silver than in 1881. Of the bullion production of the country $30,964,958 gold and $31,400,792 silver were deposited at mints and assay offices for coinage or return in bars to depositors. Of deposits of gold $5,600,000 were paid in bars for manufacturing purposes and the remainder went into coinage; $1,400,000 were furnished by private refineries for manufacturers, and there was exported $175,000 in silver bars. Of the total silver production $15,750,000 were exported, $5,994,000 furnished by mints and assay offices to manufacturers, $350,000 by private refineries for the same purpose, and $24,700,000 used in coinage.

The production of the country was, by States and Territories, as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.
Alaska	$ 150,000	$ ....
Arizona	1,065,000	7,500,000
California	1,680,000	845,000
Colorado	3,360,000	16,500,000
Dakota	3,300,000	175,000
Georgia	250,000	
Idaho	1,500,000	2,000,000
Montana	2,550,000	4,370,000
Nevada	2,000,000	6,750,000
New Mexico	150,000	1,800,000
North Carolina	190,000	25,000
Oregon	830,000	35,000
South Carolina	25,000	
Utah	190,000	6,800,000
Virginia	15,000	....
Washington Territory	120,000	....
Wyoming Territory	5,000	....
Total	$32,500,000	$46,800,000

In 1882 $9,939,975 were paid in dividends by incorporated companies. This was a slight falling off from the preceding year. One hundred and seventy-five companies made assessments upon stockholders for the purpose of carrying on mining operations, to about $9,000,000. During the year there was a greater decline in the amount deposited at mints and assay offices than the difference between gold production of 1881 and 1882, but there was a larger amount of gold consumed by mechanical industries of the country. The amount of silver deposited at mints and assay offices increased about $3,500,000, which corresponds closely to the increased production of the year.

The excess of production over consumption for the year, added to the net imports of gold, resulted in a net gain to circulation of less than $2,000,000 gold, but by coinage and net imports the coin metallic circulation gained nearly $39,700,000 gold and about $27,600,000 in silver coin. California still maintains second place in the list of gold and silver producing States and Territories, and is likely do so for some time to come. The suits brought to prevent the deposit of débris from placer and hydraulic mines have been virtually settled. More attention is also being paid to the development of quartz-mines in California and their low-grade ores by improved amalgamating processes, which promise to yield in the future steady if not large profits. Its gold-fields show no evidence of exhaustion. On the contrary, the magnitude of deposits in ancient river-beds, the number and permanence of quartz-lodes, as well as virgin ground yet undeveloped, insure a golden harvest for many years to come.

Nevada shows a decrease in gold and silver of about $1,500,000, which is chiefly due to the rapid decline in yield of the great Comstock Lode, which reduced it from first to third rank. This State has probably suffered more than any other mining section from stock speculation and mismanagement in mining, but a reaction seems to be setting in, and mining in Nevada is being conducted on a more substantial basis.

In Idaho the production of gold was slightly less than in the preceding year, but there was a notable increase in silver.

In Montana the mining industry has increased in importance, the increased yield having been in silver, which from $2,630,000 in 1881 is in 1882 $4,370,000.

Utah shows an increased production of $400,000 in silver, and the permanency of the mining industry of the Territory is assured.

Arizona has maintained her large production of nearly $8,500,000.

New Mexico, the oldest mining section of the country, has not hitherto appeared as a large producer of bullion, but during the last two years rich discoveries have been made which have increased the annual production to $1,800,000.

In Colorado it has been claimed there was a large excess of production in 1882 over that of 1881, but an examination of the reports of shipments of ore from bullion and smelting works shows the increase has been in the value of base metals.

OTTMAN.

STATEMENT BY HIS PRINCIPAL ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—[Special.—Mr. William A. Cook, principal attorney for Ottman in the criminal suit, referring to certain strictures recently made upon him by George Bliss in this correspondence, and to the statement of Bliss that the compromise was the "best thing for the Government that could have been done under the circumstances," and that "the Government had no case," says:

"Originally Ottman was indicted for larceny of the money, and in the several trials the jury disagreed. In the criminal case, as is well understood, this disagreement may have been the result of the rule of law which requires that the alleged guilt shall be established beyond all reasonable doubt. It is therefore questionable whether there could at any time have been a conviction on the indictment. But the United States instituted two civil suits, in which a mere preponderance of evidence was sufficient. One was by attachment of the funds of Ottman in Alexandria, Va., the other and more important suit was one to recover the money taken from the Treasury, and was instituted in the District of Columbia. This suit was pending at the time of settlement. In several attempts on the part of Ottman to defeat this suit it had been sustained in the court below and in the general term, and the more prevalent opinion is that it would have been sustained in the final trial, so that the United States would have recovered the money involved."

"Had the case not been compromised, could Ottman have secured the $31,000 held by the Government?" was asked.

"He could not," replied Mr. Cook. "The money was held by the police authorities and the Treasury Department together under an act of Congress, and Ottman could not by any process of law have recovered the money until his innocence had been fully established, and even then only by bringing suit to recover."

"Bliss says that he saw all the counsel interested in the case, and he accounts for the fact that Ottman received only an insignificant sum by stating that he owed Matt Carpenter $8,000 or $9,000 and several thousands to you. What have you to say about that, Mr. Cook?"

"I have this to say: Every material statement made by Mr. Bliss in that interview is false. He did not see all the counsel. He did not see me. I was Ottman's active counsel in the criminal suit. Before Garfield was shot, Crowley called on me and asked me for a statement of the case, which I gave him. He afterwards told me that he had been engaged to compromise the case by Ottman. The debts of Ottman above mentioned had nothing to do with his meagre share of the proceeds of the compromise. He paid Matt Carpenter $10,000 some time before this. He owed me more than the amount stated by Bliss. He owes it to me still, and will undoubtedly continue to do so. Ottman did not come here and demand a trial. Corkhill was not his counsel. He (Corkhill) had business connection with me, and incidentally became associated in the defense of Ottman. He had nothing to do with the civil cases at all. The counsel in the latter were Merrick, Elliott, and Carpenter. It was the civil suits that were compromised, not the criminal. The criminal suit has never yet been settled, although it is reported that an understanding existed between the Government and Ottman that a nolle pros. shall be entered as soon as it can be done without giving rise to too much remark. The settlement was made in the interest of Ottman, Crowley, and George Bliss, with the aid of the Attorney-General and without any inquiry as to the facts, as far as I am concerned. The compromise was not the best thing that could have been done for the Government. The whole of the money might have been recovered."

Mr. Cook said, in answer to the statement of Mr. Bliss that he had done the work for nothing: "Bliss is not in the habit of doing any work for nothing. Crowley wanted this case compromised. It was referred to Bliss, and this was equivalent to a reference to Crowley."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

CRITICISM OF THE RULES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—[Special.]—The Civil-Service Commissioners are about to resume their sessions in Washington. They will soon announce the various boards of local examiners which have been selected in different parts of the country. This will probably be done by Wednesday next. The Commissioners agree they everywhere met with an enthusiastic welcome, and were received with especial cordiality by those who are charged with the execution of the law. Their experience seems to have been uniform that a very small percentage of the applications now on file for office in the different cities would ever have been made had any sort of qualification been considered necessary for the public service.

"The people," said one of the Commissioners, "seem to think that the Government is an almshouse which can afford employment to those who cannot earn a livelihood in the ordinary pursuits of life." Judge Thoman, the Democratic member of the commission, repels the suggestion that the examiners selected are likely to show favoritism because they are for the most part Republicans, and he is very emphatic in the declaration that any exhibition of favoritism would result in removal from the public service. It is the general belief of the Commissioners that the law will increase in favor as it is better understood after it has been put in operation.

Friends of the reform are still disposed to subject the commission to some friendly criticism. The new law exempted heads of bureaus from its operations, but it does not include heads of divisions in its exemptions. The regulations approved by the Commissioners and the President do, however, exempt heads of divisions. This regulation is sharply criticised as tending to remove the possibility of promotion, and to thus remove one of the most efficient supports of the entire system. One of the friends of the reform who has been familiar with both the boards, says: "Both the old and the new rules except more or less fully from their operation heads of bureaus, translators, stenographers, private secretaries, secret service operatives, and the direct custodians of money above a certain rank, for whose fidelity another officer is under official bond. The Cabinet in its consideration of the new civil-service rules added heads of divisions to the excepted officers. This action has caused much comment and excited some alarm in the departments here. The heads of divisions are the officers next in rank above the highest grade of clerks. They hold the highest positions which the clerks can hope to reach as the reward of a lifetime of service. They are almost invariably chosen from the higher grade of clerks, and, as might be expected, are the very cream of the service. Under the new rules they may be appointed, not only without examination, but without previous service in the department. The whole body of men may be summarily dismissed and new men from outside the service appointed in their places without violating the civil-service rules—indeed, with their implied sanction. While the Republican party remains in power no such change is to be feared, and the heads of divisions will continue to be chosen as now from the higher clerks. But should a change occur in the political character of the Administration they can expect nothing but instant slaughter and the filling of their places by political mercenaries. This unfortunate exception—by giving the heads of divisions to understand that they can receive no protection from the new rules and by warning the clerks in the upper grades that they can hope for no promotion under them—has put a damper on the reception of the new system by the class most directly interested in it."

SECRETARY LINCOLN.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—[Special.]—The agitators who are managing the labor movement are very audacious and unjust to Robert Lincoln. As Secretary of War he has not yet decided whether the Eight-Hour law is in force, and until he does the subject is in abeyance. Secretary Chandler has decided that the Eight-Hour law is in force, but he has not decided whether or not he can give ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. But the labor agitators assume that Robert Lincoln has decided against them, and have adopted disparaging resolutions. The preambles recite the passage of the Eight-Hour law, its enforcement by Presidents Johnson and Grant, and its defiance by Mr. Hayes. After these the virtues of Abraham Lincoln were set forth in a resolution, and Secretary Lincoln is referred to as follows:

Resolved, That the refusal of Secretary-of-War Lincoln to accede to our appeal to him to execute the Eight-Hour law shows that he inherits none of the greater qualities which have made his father's memory as enduring as history itself, and that to him the immortal words, "A government of the people, for the people, and by the people," might as well have been uttered in an unknown tongue.

Resolved, That we invite the attention of all labor organizations and laboringmen generally to the neglect and refusal of Secretary Lincoln to enforce the Eight-Hour law in his department, which embraces many thousands of mechanics and workingmen; and, further, the workingmen of this District expect the workingmen of the State of Illinois to use the ballot effectively in his case should he ever come before them seeking for public office.

CAPITAL NOTES.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The typhoid fever has broken out in some of the houses on the made-land in the new fashionable quarter.

Mr. Leiter, of Chicago, is reported to be interested with Washington capitalists in a project for a new grand opera-house there in the fashionable part of the city.

Col. M. V. Sheridan is strongly supported for the vacancy in the position of Adjutant-General in the army, with rank of Major, caused by the death of Col. Mitchell, of Gen. Hancock's staff.

INDUSTRIAL.

The Cable-Car Employes Demanding a Reduction of Wages.

President Holmes, of the Chicago City Railway Company, stated yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter that as yet he had taken no action in regard to the demands of the cable-car employés on State street and Cottage Grove avenue. He had read in the newspapers the demands which the men proposed to make, and he was not prepared to say what action he would take in regard to them. He had had no consultation with the other officials of the company, and therefore could not speak authoritatively as yet. He could not say what would be done only after he had received the communication of the employés. The reason for the reducing of wages now is because travel has fallen off considerably of late, which lessened the revenues of the company and also necessitated the running of a less number of cars. Besides that, however, quite a number of cars now only run north to Madison street, and do not go around the "loops" on Wabash avenue and Lake and State and Madison streets. One thing was certain, if the terms of the men, as published, were acceded to they would reduce their own wages four cents per hour, which was an entirely novel feature in a strike. To this he would not accede, as he did not think it would be fair to the men to thus lessen their wages.

The Supposed Intentions of the Striking Bricklayers.

The bricklayers and stone masons held another secret session in Greenebaum's Hall, No. 76 Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to order at 2:30 o'clock and adjourned at 5 o'clock. The object of the meeting, or the nature of the business transacted in it, could not be ascertained by reporters, as the members of the union were unusually reticent. The men objected to talking about the business of the meeting because the matter under consideration was laid over for further deliberation at a special meeting to be held in the same place tomorrow evening. A prominent member of the union hinted that some action would be taken at tomorrow's meeting upon the question of accepting the first agreement drawn up by the joint committee of the Bricklayers' Union and the Master Masons' Association. He thought that overtures for the accomplishment of such an end would in all probability be made to the bosses by the bricklayers if there was any certainty that the bosses would enter into further negotiations with the union.

No Settlement of the Belleville Strike Yet Reached.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 3.—The striking coal-miners of St. Clair County, Illinois, held a meeting at Belleville today, and listened to speeches from two or three labor agitators, but transacted no business looking toward a settlement of the difficulties existing between them and the mine operators. The Executive Committee of the Miners' Union held a meeting this afternoon and appointed delegates to a conference to be held tomorrow between some hand-mine owners and a committee of the Belleville Board of Trade and strikers. Machine-mine operators say they will have nothing whatever to do with affairs between hand-mine owners and the strikers, and that they intend to operate their mines entirely independent of any other mines, and cannot be dragged into the pending controversy. As the strikers demand a price for digging which is considerably higher than the wages being paid by machine mines, there seems to be no prospect of a speedy settlement of the existing troubles.

The Price of Ore Falling.

READING, Pa., June 2.—The price of iron-ore at a number of mines has fallen in sympathy with a decline in pig. Along the East Pennsylvania Road ore warranted to yield 30 per cent was offered today at $2.25 and $2. Ore which sold some time ago at $4 is now selling at $3, with very little demand. At several places wages have been reduced to 75 cents for ten hours' work, and some operators will hereafter require the men to work eleven hours underground. There is no sign of difficulty yet.

The Butchers' Association.

The Butchers' Association of Chicago was to have held a business meeting at No. 54 West Lake street yesterday afternoon, but owing to the small attendance the session was postponed until Sunday, the 17th inst., when it is expected nearly all the members of the association will be present, as business of importance will be transacted. The object of the proposed meeting is not made known to any but members of the association.

The Bay View Lockout.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—Superintendent Parkes, of the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, told a committee of workingmen at Bay View that the company would sign the scale if the demand for bi-weekly payments was withdrawn, but the men refused the offer, and the situation looks more gloomy than the day of the lockout, as it was then felt a compromise could be made.

The Brickmakers Have No Grievances.

The brickmakers held their semi-monthly meeting at No. 54 West Lake street yesterday afternoon, at which nothing but routine business was transacted. The men say that they have no grievances to complain of and are well satisfied with their business prospects and their bosses.

LIVE STOCK.

Large Numbers of Cattle, Horses, and Mules Coming to Market from the Southwest.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 3.—[Special.]—An Indian Territory special says cattle are moving up the trail in large numbers from all points in the Southwest. Owing to the construction of wire fences it is found difficult to drive through a certain portion of Texas, hence the cattle are sent by rail to Wichita Falls and thence put on the trail. The amount of stock now passing westward is larger than ever before known at this season. The following are only part of the herds that are known to be on the move: Dominion Cattle Company, two herds young steers, 3,400; same company, yearlings, 2,600; Texas Land & Cattle Company, five herds, 15,230; Henry Phillips, yearlings, 3,000; S. Pierce, three herds, 6,850; the Standard Cattle Company, two herds, 4,500; John Wilson, 1, 2, and 3 year old bulls from Old Mexico, 3,100; Forsyth & Smith, 1,115; Chapin & Jackson, 430; Dick Young, 308; J. P. Adington, 1,087; Spiers & Granite, 945; Hunter & Corn, 725. A great number of horses and mules are on the trail. Among those reported are: Frank Newton, 408; James Bryant, 600; W. Meyers, 350; Randolph & Worthington, 700; Isaac Little, 530; Reefe & Walker, 430; Victor & Wolliner, 300; J. J. Murphy, 300; Birdsall, Sprague & Co., 254; Fennel & Young, 212; Farling & Hengion, 108; Newley & Williams, 135.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Suits to Be Brought in Various States for Infringement of the Deland Cheese Patent.

Golden Wedding—Notable Deaths—Graveyard Insurance—Barn Burning—Penitentiary Reports—Acquitted of Murder.

ILLINOIS.

A NEW CHICAGO SHOE COMPANY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 2.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued a license to incorporate to the Standard Shoe Company of Chicago, capital $100,000; incorporators, John C. Cosgrove, Marris Sainiste, and John Z. Fallon.

PENITENTIARY REPORTS.

The Governor is in receipt of the May reports of the penitentiaries. Joliet received 68, discharged 48, and 1 died; number on hand May 31, 1,428 including 25 females. Chester Penitentiary received 31, discharged 17, and had 1 pardoned; number on hand at date of report, 589.

GOLDEN WEDDING AT PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, Ill., June 2.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. John Howard Bryant, of this city, will celebrate the golden anniversary of their marriage Thursday, the 7th inst. Great preparations are being made, and the entertainment bids fair to be the social event in Princeton's history. Many friends will be present from abroad, including Judge Blodgett, of the United States Court, and ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Mr. Bryant is the last of the Bryant family, and though he has passed the age of 75 is still active, and maintains the keenest interest in whatever is of a public character. It is now more than fifty years since he settled here, during all of which time he has been intimately connected with the town's best interests, and has given much material aid toward the furthering of the same.

DEATH OF A RIVER MAN.

GALENA, Ill., June 2.—[Special.]—Capt. James Reilis, for twenty years past pilot and master on the Mississippi River, died at his home in this city today of typhoid-fever. He was Captain last year and this season of the steamer Douglass Boardman, owned by W. J. Young & Co., of Clinton, Ia., and previously commanded the raft-boats M. W. Mills and Stephen Fisk. He was 50 years old, and one of the most experienced raft-boatmen between St. Louis and St. Paul.

EXCURSION TO CHICAGO.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—Saturday the shop mechanics of the Chicago & Alton at this place will be treated to a free excursion and visit to the Chicago Railway Exposition, the company paying all expenses of the trip.

DEATH OF MRS. S. W. MUNN.

JOLIET, Ill., June 2.—[Special.]—Mrs. S. W. Munn, wife of Col. and ex-Senator Munn, of Joliet, died this morning after a two weeks' illness from inflammation of the bowels. Deceased was the only Will County lady who, during the Rebellion, was at the front, and at one time under Rebel fire. In 1862, when her husband, then a Major in the United States Infantry, was stationed at Hancock, Md., she went down to see him, and took a large supply of food for a New-Year's dinner. She arrived there safely, and on Jan. 4, while the officers were just ready to sit down to the tempting dinner they were surprised by a detachment of Stonewall Jackson's command and obliged to retreat, leaving their dinner in the hands of the Rebels. The gallant Major, with his six companies, soon rallied and checked the Rebel forces till a safe retreat to the fortifications could be conducted. That night they were shelled all night. The house in which Mrs. Munn took lodgings was half blown away, but the heroic lady's nerve did not fail her. She remained by her husband and watched the bombardment till the enemy was dislodged and forced back across the Potomac. She remained there but a few days, when she returned to her home at Joliet. She was 50 years of age, and raised two sons who are prominent citizens of Joliet.

FOUND DEAD.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—This morning two tramps attempting to enter a freight-car on the switch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad discovered the body of a dead man lying in the car. Last Monday he made application to the Chicago & Alton Railroad, where he worked about an hour and quit, being sick, and then showed an Iron Mountain Railroad time-check, which gave the name as John Kelly. It is supposed he died Wednesday night and lay in the car undiscovered until this morning.

INDIANA.

GRAVEYARD INSURANCE POLICIES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 2.—[Special.]—The detectives have discovered positive evidence of $6,000 graveyard insurance policy on the life of the elder Foreman woman, in addition to one held by Milton Foreman, now under arrest on the charge of murdering his mother and sister. The Foreman brothers have retained counsel to assist in the prosecution of Hough and Cassady, who are also under arrest for participation in the horrid crime.

BARN-BURNERS.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 3.—[Special.]—The fact that a conspiracy exists in this county between laborers to burn the barns of those owning self-binding reapers is simply verified by the circumstance that nine barns have been burned in this county within the last three months, almost every one containing self-binding reapers. The last one occurred last night in a barn owned by J. M. Shirley, a farmer living ten miles south of this city, which contained a self-binder just purchased, and which had not been unpacked, corn, a large amount of wheat, and farming implements, all of which were destroyed, entailing a loss of $4,000, with $900 insurance. The origin of the fire was incendiary. Farmers are becoming alarmed, and will take some steps to ascertain the cause of so many incendiary fires. Barton Reese, a prominent farmer who was supposed to have been drugged on the evening of the 26th for the purpose of robbing him of $800 he had on his person, died this morning. Physicians pronounce his case one of paralysis.

ACQUITTED.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., June 3.—[Special.]—To the astonishment of almost the entire community the jury in the case of the State against Lewis L. Vauris, the Frenchman charged with the murder of William Evrin in February last, returned a verdict of not guilty at 1 o'clock this morning. The jury in this case take the view of the jury in the Thompson case at Harrodsburg that if a man kills another he is justified in so doing when it is shown that the murdered man has been too intimate with the slayer's wife.

Louis Pourcelli, the Italian, charged with the same offense, and who now languishes in the county jail, will have his trial tomorrow. His case becomes very interesting, from the fact that one or the other of the two men committed the deed, and, Vauris having been declared innocent by a jury of his peers, it leave the Italian in a very unenviable position.

WISCONSIN.

THE CHEESE-PATENT CASES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—It is general talk that the Wisconsin Protective Association, which took upon itself the defense of the suit brought by J. E. Hubbell, of Groton, N. Y., against A. D. Deland, of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, for infringement of a patent for molding cheese in bondage cloth, will pay damages and not appeal the case. The Deland suit was made a test case by the cheese manufacturers of Wisconsin, but the principles involved are soon to agitate Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois, as the patentees will bring suit in those States soon for like infringement. Nearly $70,000 has been spent in New York and Wisconsin in litigation over this patent. The plaintiff, having gained his case, will now demand a royalty of firms using his patent in Wisconsin. Judge Dyer's decision in the United States Circuit Court also gives him damages for profits, gains, and advantages which defendants have received or made.

FINE FISHING AT MENASHA.

MENASHA, Wis., June 2.—[Special.]—Bass-fishing is very fine at the present time on Lake Winnebago. In company with a friend THE TRIBUNE correspondent captured in three hours twenty-three bass and ten pike. Two of the bass weighed three and a quarter pounds each and the balance two pounds. Lovers of good fishing had better put in a few days in this vicinity and get a surfeit of good fishing.

DEATH OF NATHAN GOODELL, AT GREEN BAY.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 2.—[Special.]—Nathan Goodell, one of our oldest and most prominent citizens, died at his residence this morning at the advanced age of 83 years. He will be buried tomorrow afternoon by the Masons, having been a Royal Arch Mason for about sixty-three years—one of the oldest Masons in this part of the State.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

MADISON, Wis., June 2.—[Special.]—Articles of association were filed today with the Secretary of State of the Paine Lumber Company (limited), of Oshkosh; capital stock, $500,000. Also of the Milwaukee Edison Electric Light Company (limited), with a capital stock of $100,000.

BALANCE IN THE WISCONSIN TREASURY.

The total balance in the State Treasury at the close of business May 31 was $1,183,803.

UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

RACINE, Wis., June 3.—[Special.]—The State Universalist Convention, which has been in session here for four days, closed this evening. The next convention will be held at Monroe next year.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF-SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States, slightly warmer, southeast to southwest winds, light local rains, partly cloudy weather, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Gulf States, slightly warmer and generally fair weather, east to south winds, slight changes in pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light, local rains, followed by warmer, fair weather, east to southwest winds, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, generally fair weather, preceded by local rains, southerly to westerly winds, slight change in temperature, and slight rise of barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, slightly warmer partly cloudy weather, light rains in the northern portions, variable winds, rising followed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, warmer fair weather during the day, followed by local rains Monday night, variable winds, and lower barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, increasing cloudiness and rain, variable winds, lower barometer, stationary or slight rise in temperature in the southern portions.

For Colorado, cool fair weather.

The barometer is lowest near Lake Huron.

Local rains are reported from the Lake regions and thence southward over the Southern States.

Fair weather continues west of the Mississippi River.

Slightly cooler north to west winds are reported from the Upper Lake region and the Northwest.

The temperature remained about stationary in the Ohio Valley and Lower Lake region, with southerly winds.

Local rains are indicated for the Lake region and the Northwest Tuesday, with rising temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 3—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	71	69	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	65	57	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	71	65	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cairo	78	72	S. W.	Light	0	Clear.
Concho	87	75	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	61	45	N. W.	Light	.30	Clear.
Chicago	62	60	S. W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	81	73	S. W.	Fresh	.01	Fair.
Cleveland	78	71	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Davenport	75	69	N. W.	Light	0	Clear.
Denver	65	58	N	Light	.08	Clear.
Des Moines	60	67			0	Clear.
Detroit	76	64	W	Fresh	.37	Clear.
Dodge City	75	64	S. W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	63					
Duluth	55	50	N	Light	0	Clear.
Erie	77	66	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Escanaba	50					
Fort Buford	73	56	N. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Billings	64	60			0	Clear.
Fort Garry	67	52	W	Gentle	0	Fair.
Galveston	81	78	S. E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Indianapolis	79	66	N. W.	Light	0	Clear.
Keokuk	67	59	N. E.	Light	0	Clear.
La Crosse	57	60	S. W.	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	68	61			0	Clear.
Louisville	79	70			*	Th'ng.
Little Rock	78	73	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Marquette	44	46	N. W.	Fresh	.09	Lt rain
Memphis	74	73			0	Clear.
Milwaukee	63	60	N. W.	Fresh	*	Cl'dy.
Mackinaw	57	46	S. W.	Brisk	.26	Lt rain
Moorhead	49	55	N	Light	0	Clear.
Nashville	84	73	S. E.	Light	.01	Fair.
North Platte	73	56	N. E.	Brisk	2.25	H. rain
Omaha	65	61			0	Clear.
Oswego	74	66	S. E.	Fresh	.02	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	76	66	E	Light	0	Clear.
New Orleans	76	74	S. E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	74	68	W	Fresh	.24	Clear.
Rochester	72	68	S	Brisk	0	Fair.
San Antonio	87	80	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	71	64	N	Light	0	Clear.
Shreveport	81	73	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	70	61	N. W.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Louis	75	69	N	Light	0	Clear.
St. Paul	69	58			0	Clear.
St. Vincent	66	55	N. W.	Light	0	Clear.
Stockton	87	73	S. E.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Toledo	78	66	W	Light	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	82	72	S. E.	Light	0	Fair.
Yankton		60			0	Fair.
Minnedosa	66	50	E	Light	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.862	67.5	76	S. W.	9	......	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.913	62.0	73	S. W.	12	......	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.947	62.1	73	S. W.	11	......	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.980	63.0	84	S. W.	13	......	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.041	60.0	84	S. W.	8	......	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 70.0.
Minimum thermometer, 60.0.
Mean daily barometer, 29.950.
Mean daily thermometer, 63.2.
Mean daily humidity, 78.

DAKOTA'S CAPITAL.

Mitchell Tenders a Banquet to Her Faithful Representative—Yankton People Generally Satisfied.

MITCHELL, Dak., June 3.—[Special.]—The location of the Capital at Bismarck, while disappointing to the community, is acquiesced in, as it was preferred after hope for Mitchell was abandoned. In interviews with a TRIBUNE correspondent several prominent citizens stated that the prosperity of Mitchell would not be checked in the slightest, and they regarded the location as a combination of the Northern Pacific and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads against the Northwestern. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad will probably build a line immediately from this point through the James River Valley to Bismarck. Our citizens, recognizing the steadfastness of Commissioner Thompson in supporting Mitchell to the last, have tendered him a banquet, to take place upon his return.

YANKTON, Dak., June 3.—[Special.]—The news of the location of the Capital did not reach here until a late hour last night, and was not publicly known until this morning. Great interest was manifested, and groups of men were here and there on the street discussing the matter. The decision is received with much satisfaction as a rule. It has been considered that Bismarck would be the second choice of most of the South Dakota aspirants for the Capital, as this would still leave the question of the Capital of South Dakota open. Yankton, for the most part, shared this feeling, though some express fear that the same influence, as they put it, which caused the selection of Bismarck may also prevent a division. Of course Yankton has been almost unanimous in condemning the removal, but the location at Bismarck is considered the best thing that could now be done. When a Yanktonian who has taken great interest in the quo warranto proceedings was asked whether the litigation would be stopped, he replied that he thought not, though the suits would undoubtedly be pressed with less vigor. Another replied that they would be stopped, but such would not be the case had the Capital been located in any South Dakota town. Those who have insisted that the removal was a scheme of a syndicate with the Governor to locate the Capital at Ordway admit their mistake, but with a shake of the head which is supposed to have deep meaning. They assert that Alexander McKenzie is a "rustler." Some who have favored removal look upon the location at Bismarck with a feeling of regret, realizing that to a great mass of Dakota's population Bismarck is as inaccessible as Yankton.

CONNECTICUT BLUE LAW.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3.—Sunday trains on the Housatonic Railroad were stopped today by the Massachusetts authorities. The clergymen of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, presented a petition against running trains Sunday, but the railroad company disregarded them.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Vast Quantities of Last Year's Corn Held in Nebraska, and a Good Crop Growing.

Wheat Doing Finely in Dakota—Varying Reports from Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

Statistics of Last Year's Crop That Will Be of Interest to Croakers.

Nebraska and Dakota.

OMAHA, Neb., June 2.—[Special.]—A vast deal of figuring has been done upon the estimates of corn still in crib in the West, which were more or less inaccurate. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Carns, who resides at Seward, in the heart of the "Egypt of Nebraska," so termed from its productiveness in corn, pointed out to a friend of THE TRIBUNE yesterday quantities of corn along the Burlington & Missouri Railway in Seward, York, Hamilton, and Merrick Counties that were simply immense, stored in cribs and heaped upon roofs with the protection of "sideboards." There are along the seventy-seven miles of track between Milford and Central City, by actual measurement of the railway company, who wanted to know what they had to move, 2,400,000 bushels of corn in the ear, or a million more than the last report showed in the Chicago elevators. It may be doubted if the like has ever been seen on a similar stretch of track in the world. The farmers sought in vain to obtain enough hogs last winter to feed the surplus corn.

Farmers in Nebraska the present season are as a rule confident of good crops. Those along the Missouri Valley tiers of counties have the blues, for only three days out of the last ten have been free from cold and rains, and corn-planting is backward.

Capt. Finay, of the Post-Office Department, has just returned from a trip through Burt, Washington, Dodge, Colfax, Platte, Merrick, Hamilton, York, and Polk Counties, and says that he never saw the farmers so much encouraged by the prospects, which are even better than they were last year at this time. Corn is coming up nicely, hay will be a large crop, wheat will grow rank with a tendency to rust, and all small grains are thriving. Nebraska land is held higher than ever, as evidenced by the sale of portions of the Otoe reserve this week at $30 per acre.

MANDAN, Dak., June 3.—[Special.]—The crops along the line west of the Missouri River are in first-class condition. The wheat is shorter but healthier, looking than at the same time last year. There is no lack of moisture in the ground. The weather for the last week has been warm and favorable.

FARGO, Dak., June 1.—[Special Correspondence.]—The wheat crop is the main reliance of North Dakota, and its prospects affect all kinds of business. Old settlers, who have been in the valley eight to fifteen years, all unite in the statement that the crop of No. 1 hard never looked better at this season of the year than it does now. Every element in the way of weather and condition of the soil has been just as favorable as it could be. The snow disappeared in good season, the ground was soon in good condition for seeding; for over three weeks the farmers were not hindered an hour in their seeding, and then when ninety-nine out of every hundred acres of wheat was in the ground quite a heavy shower fell; this sprouted the grain, and it has rapidly come forward. Now the weather is cool, with occasional showers; the absence of warm days makes the wheat stool or send up many shoots from the same kernel, and root well. Careful estimates compiled from reports sent in by nearly every town in North Dakota indicate that with even an ordinary season this portion of the Territory will yield 25,000,000 bushels of the best Scotch Fife the world knows. Oats have been extensively sown and they always prove a good crop. Last season potatoes were put in largely, and as a result were very cheap. This fact will probably deter many from planting them this year, and the prices will undoubtedly rule much higher next spring. Potato-raising here proves to be much the same as hop-culture in the East. Barley is being put in as a green food for cattle.

Other States.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—Farmers say that in this (Fayette) county there will not be enough wheat raised this season to replace the seed. It was found necessary to replant corn in most places two or three times, much of it having rotted in the ground. There is at present a pretty fair stand. While the cool, wet weather has been a detriment to corn, it is believed to be quite beneficial to the growth of wheat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—[Special.]—An examination of some of the wheat-fields in this vicinity which promise fairest to the eye shows that they are all cheat, not 1 per cent of the heads being filled. This is so general as to lead to the belief that the crop will be even less than has been reported. A prominent commission-house reports that 25 per cent of the fields are abandoned, while the remainder will yield not over 50 per cent.

ELKHART, Ind., June 1.—[Special Correspondence.]—June was ushered in this morning with a severe frost which, however, did but little damage. Owing to the great amount of rain, wheat is growing so rank that farmers fear that it will all go to straw and will not fill, but it is looking finely now. Corn is backward.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 2.—[Special.]—The recent cold, wet weather has been anything but encouraging to farmers. After all they are getting their ground in good order, with most of their seeding done, even though they are at least two weeks behind. With good growing weather from now on their prospects are good for an average crop of wheat, oats, rye, and barley. Potatoes have been planted extensively, and on ground not too wet are doing nicely. Potatoes are becoming a leading crop in this vicinity, and large quantities of seed-potatoes have been shipped in from Illinois this spring.

STORM LAKE, Ia., June 2.—[Special.]—The corn outlook is discouraging to the farmers of Buena Vista County, and unless hot weather sets in soon the crop will be lost. Much replanting is being done, but the cold weather is rotting the seed nearly as fast as put in. Some fields planted in the most favorable weather are coming up. Wheat, oats, and grass are in fine condition, but the acreage of wheat is small.

MCGREGOR, Ia., June 1.—[Special Correspondence.]—Small grain planted in this section looks uncommonly well, and at present promises an abundant yield. The grass crop will be larger than usual. This is due to the continuous wet and cold weather that has prevailed in this section during the entire spring up to date. While this weather has been extremely favorable to small grain and grass crops, it has worked destruction to the corn crop thus far. Nearly all the farmers have planted their corn from two to three times this season and as a rule the imported seed-corn has proved a failure. At present the weather is warmer and there is a general feeling that warmer weather will prevail.

Last Year's Crop Statistics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The Statistician of the Agricultural Department, Prof. J. R. Dodge, has prepared a revised compilation of the crop statistics for 1882, which will be particularly interesting just now, when it is remembered how the croakers had the crops all ruined last spring, as they have them annihilated now. The total wheat crop for 1882 is finally figured up at 502,798,600 bushels, against 380,280,000 for 1881, and 459,479,505 for 1879. The corn crop for 1882 is put at 1,624,917,800 bushels, for 1881 at 1,199,916,000 bushels, and for 1879, 1,794,861,535. The crops for 1879 and 1881 are given for comparison. A reference to the newspaper files of a year ago reveals mournful accounts of heavy frosts, cold rain, winter-killed wheat, and corn which had rotted and was being replanted, just the same as now. The official figures of the outcome last year are given in order that the value of predictions may be estimated. It may be well also relative to exports, which shows that this item is not so large as sometimes supposed. According to the Bureau of Statistics the export of wheat and wheat flour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, was 40¼ per cent of the crop; for the year ending June 30, 1881, it was 37½ per cent of the crop; and for the year ending June 30, 1882, was 31 1-5 per cent. The average for the last sixteen years has been about 25 per cent. It is obvious that a foreign demand for one-quarter of the crop cannot fix the price, but the home demand for three-quarters. With reference to the present crop harvested in 1882 the export up to the end of February, according to the Bureau of Statistics, was but 88,300,407 bushels of wheat, 6,372,103 barrels of flour, 14,685,160 bushels of corn, 165,307 of corn-meal.

PHŒBE COUZINS.

Her Suit Against Schoeffel, the Milwaukee Man.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—[Editor *Republican*.]—Inasmuch as the press has given to the country at large the case of Couzins vs. Schoeffel, and the interview with Mr. Schoeffel by the reporter of the Milwaukee press, affirming, as Mr. Schoeffel's language eloquently phrases it, "as an attempt to bulldoze and bleed him," permit me the use of your columns to correct the gentleman in his misstatements.

It is with deep regret that I have been obliged to make public an affair which reflects only dishonor on the gentleman connected with it, and which must add another pang to an already surcharged heart, but all efforts toward an honorable compromise having been refused by Mr. Schoeffel, there was no other recourse but the law.

Mr. Schoeffel also affirms that the engagement had been honorably broken off. Not only is this not true, but he has added insult to an already deeply-injured woman by demanding, ere he paid the $1,500, her trousseau.

I do not propose to enter into an elaborate statement of the facts which will be thoroughly reviewed in the trial, but justice to my client impels me to say at this juncture that she not only did not manifest pique at the postponement of the marriage, but through six long months of agonized waiting she has patiently sought an explanation of the conduct of her fiancée, and only came to me for counsel and advice when the continued silence of both Mr. Schoeffel and her brother-in-law, Mr. Gordon, who should have been her protector, as he urged the engagement, rendered it impossible for her to longer bear the suspense.

The postponement was made by Mr. Schoeffel on the ground that he was seriously ill, and yet on the morning of his wedding-day he, with Mr. Gordon and other chums, started for a ten days' hunting tour in a Pullman car specially chartered for the occasion!

When again and again the lady sought some definit explanation of the continued postponement through Mr. Gordon, he counseled her to repose full faith in the man, and write him comforting and consoling letters, as he was passing through a financial and physical crisis, which she did, until finally in January a letter came from Schoeffel announcing his determination to close his business, go to Texas, and retire indefinitly from her and the world.

To an explanation sought for this neither Mr. Schoeffel nor Mr. Gordon vouchsafed a reply, and when in February I was in Boston she came to me in an agony of despair, humiliation, and grief and asked for my advice and aid. I went to Milwaukee to ascertain his whereabouts in Texas, and found him still there, apparently in good health and associated in a lucrative business. I sent the facts to my client, and was again authorized to go to Milwaukee, interview him, and urge him to see her like a man, and honorably and honestly receive his release. This he refused to do or make any reparation whatever. I then compelled him to go to Boston, and, with the assurance of legal safe conduct from me, he started for that point with Mr. Gordon.

But, before any settlement was had, he suddenly repudiated his contract and ran off to his sister's in New York City, there to await Mr. Gordon's arrival.

The final settlement was made through his brother John and Mr. Gordon—both of them using undue influence, the one to shield his brother, and the other himself, insisted on wounded feelings being counted out, and a sum which barely covered her expenditures for preparation accepted—but both agreeing, if she would consent to this, to hold George Schoeffel, for whom they were acting, to his agreement to pay my legal expenses and fees.

We yielded our prerogatives that Mr. Schoeffel and family might be saved the publicity of revelations which were made at Boston. But, after waiting some two weeks, at great expense to myself, I returned to the West without a settlement either to the lady or to me.

The amount to my client was, however, finally given, but not until two demands had been made upon her for ring, letters, etc., and the trousseau (for which he said his money had paid), to be sent to his sister in New York!

With a desire still to compromise and save these gentlemen the disgrace of publicity, I went a third time to Milwaukee, but neither his counsel nor himself would see me, and after authorizing my counsel to treat with them if possible and still adjust the case without invoking the law, I was obliged finally to compel my recognition through the courts.

The gentlemen implicated are solely responsible for the publicity. Their dishonorable conduct towards my client and me is incomprehensible, considering the status and respectability of all the parties involved, and it will be vain for Mr. Schoeffel to attempt to decry my position by the words "bulldoze, blackmail, or attempt to bleed."

The citizens of my own State, who have ever kindly and cordially sustained me, will bear me out with the assertion that I am yet to be associated with either a questionable or dishonorable transaction, and I shall invite the fullest and fairest investigation of this suit before a jury of disinterested citizens in the United States Court, and the only "withdrawal" which will take place is Mr. Schoeffel's, supplemented by my fee and costs.

Very truly yours, PHŒBE W. COUZINS.

AGNOSTICISM IN CHINA.

[*North China Herald*.]—Every true Confucian is an agnostic. He believes only in the seen. The unseen he regards as unknowable. When asked how we should serve the spirits, Confucius replied: "Unable to serve men, how can we serve spirits?" Confine your thoughts to human duty. To serve men well is the best way to serve the gods. To the question which immediately followed, regarding death, his answer was: "Not knowing life, how can we know death?" Attend to the present: why trouble yourself with insoluble riddles about the future? Life and death are one. Live well and you will die well. Confucius was a thorough-going agnostic. He did not deny the existence of gods and spirits, nor the possibility of a future life. He simply regarded such subjects as beyond human knowledge, and refused to discuss them. He was sure of his five senses, and declined to move a step further. As an agnostic the Confucianist is tolerant of other creeds. He goes even further, and will admit that for the ignorant multitude, and especially for women, an apparatus of gods and demons is necessary. He does not care, therefore, to proclaim his skepticism, still less to actively propagate it. His creed is only for the wise; the masses are better as they are. He will subscribe to the temples and take part in idolatrous ceremonies. To the common people Confucian agnosticism has never been very satisfactory. But the agnostic philosophy has not been without its influence on the masses. There is but little religious fervor, and scarcely any deep faith. The people will ridicule their own gods, laugh at their own worship, and freely criticise all the creeds. Speak to any Chinese, no matter what his rank, about the future life, and his reply is almost certain to be "Who knows anything about it," and is likely enough to add, "Eating and drinking are realities," implying that all else is doubtful. Refer to the subject of future rewards and punishment, and his sarcastic remark will probably be "I have seen the living suffer, but never seen the dead in cangues." The present is certain, the future is all unknown. He therefore keeps a sharp eye to the present chance. It must be now or never; there may be no tomorrow. Intense worldliness and general animalism are the natural results. The conclusion of the whole matter shows how far superior morally the original and orthodox systems of Buddhism and Taoism are to the agnostic attitude.

SWOLLEN RIVERS.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 3.—[Special.]—The rains in this section from Wednesday until last night have been very heavy, exceeding any for several years in Northern and Western Kansas. Clear to the Colorado line and Southern Nebraska, along the Central Branch, it was unusually heavy, at Concordia being on a level with the platform. Drift and débris of all sorts are noticed all along the line. The Big Blue, a large stream in the western portion, is out of its banks, and considerable damage is expected to result to farmers. In Nebraska, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, land-slides have occurred with such frequency that trains were late and freights held until the road is cleared. The river here is rising, and now stands nineteen feet above low water. Reports come in that all streams from the mountains are swollen, and indications point to very high water, and there are fears that we may have a repetition of the memorable flood of 1881.

The Grangers.

Mr. H. O. Devries, Master Patrons of Husbandry, of Maryland, says: "I tried the wonderful remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, on a mare so badly crippled, and a few applications restored her to soundness. I was attacked myself with rheumatism, so severe it was agony itself. Some applications of the great pain-cure cured me."

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ŒBE COUZINS.

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Mo., June 1.—[Editor *Repub-*
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The Grangers.

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of Maryland, says: "I tried the wonder-
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soundness. I was attacked myself with
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NEW YORK.

Oversensitive People Trying to Teach a Publisher How to Conduct His Business.

Important Matters to Come Before the State Grand Lodge of Masons.

Movement for Saturday Half-Holidays—Serious Charge Against a Priest—The Bridge.

FREEMASONS.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—The 102d annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York will begin tomorrow afternoon. The present indications point to a short and harmonious session. From the reports received from the lodges throughout the State it is apparent that the last year has been marked by increased harmony and general prosperity in the craft. There has been a decrease in the unaffiliations as compared with recent years, and a great increase in the restoration to active membership. The ranks of the fraternity have also been strengthened by the addition of many new members. The lodges generally are in a flourishing condition. Up to last night the returns of all but seven lodges had been received at the office of the Grand Secretary. The receipts of the Grand Lodge for the last year amount to $85,092, which are unprecedently large. The Grand Lodge, among other things, will be called upon to accord fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of Peru. This Grand Lodge was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted, or Scottish Rite, and as such could not obtain recognition from the Grand Lodge of the United States. Recently, it is claimed, the allegiance to the Supreme Council has been renounced, and the supreme authority of the York Rite has been acknowledged, and the Grand Lodge of Peru, therefore, will ask to be placed in fraternal accord with the Grand Lodge of this State. Recognition will also be asked on behalf of the recently-formed Grand Lodge of Arizona, the youngest of the Grand Lodges in the United States.

"PERSONALS."

BUSYBODIES TRYING TO RUN THE "HERALD."

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—After the usual Sunday Spiritualistic exercises in Republican Hall this afternoon Henry J. Newton rose to his feet and said: "I have been asked by a body of ladies connected with the Society of Ethical Culture to give up our hall this evening for the use of a meeting called to devise some measure for putting a stop to the New York *Herald's* 'personal' column. The hour has arrived, and I should like some of those ladies to step forward and open the meeting." No one stirred, and, after another appeal, Mr. Newton himself called the meeting to order and read an unsigned petition addressed to the Postmaster-General asking that the New York *Herald* be prohibited postal privileges until it ceases the publication of "personal" advertisements. "The most casual observer must know," said Mr. Newton, "that more moral degradation has been wrought and more havoc and discord caused in happy families by means of this column than by anything except the rum-shop." After ending his speech Mr. Newton sat down and declared the meeting dissolved. A few persons then signed the petition.

After the adjournment a woman who had come late into the hall, said: "We are going to try and stop the *Herald* by means of the authorities, and if they don't move we shall fire them up with dynamite—moral dynamite, you know. Postmaster Pierson acts like an oyster, so we will have to try the Postmaster-General."

GOTHAM ITEMS.

DISPATCHES IN BRIEF.

Yang Ming, the new Chinese Consul, his secretary, interpreter, and translator, attended services at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday. They were dressed in the costume of their native land.

A strong movement is now on foot, led by the Brassworkers' Union, to induce all trades to unite in the demand for a Saturday half-holiday. It is a movement to which a large number of employers seem favorable, and if a union of the leading trades can be effected in the demand it is believed that the employers will, with few exceptions, be prepared to comply with such a reasonable and natural request, especially as they themselves are personally interested in obtaining a respit from their labor.

The plan adopted for separating the two streams of people on the big bridge—a dividing rail up the steps at the two anchorages—was put to a test yesterday and proved a complete failure. About 3 p. m. the crowd choked one passage—the one from New York to Brooklyn—while the opposit passage was not half filled. It soon became evident that the dividing rail was a positive hindrance, and, in order to ease the tide towards Brooklyn, a section of the fence had to be taken down near the New York railroad station on the bridge approach, so that pedestrians might cross on the roadway. Meanwhile vehicular traffic thereon was suspended.

A few Sundays ago Mrs. Daniel Cronin rose in her seat in St. Cecilia Catholic Church, Brooklyn, while Father Florence McCarthy was celebrating mass, and threatened in a loud voice to shoot the priest, who, she said, had insulted her daughter Maggie. Mr. Cronin also created a disturbance, and Father McCarthy had the two arrested. They were admitted to bail by Justice Naeher, and the case went before the grand jury, where it is still pending. Miss Cronin has now brought a suit against Father McCarthy for $20,000 damages for attempting to do violence to her. Father McCarthy publicly denounced the Cronins and their story in church, and he now threatens to sue them for $20,000 damages for defamation of character.

David P. Bennett, the proprietor of a stationery store in Third avenue, near Thirtieth street, and of another in Fourth avenue, Mount Vernon, committed suicide at his house in Mount Vernon early yesterday morning. He rose about 4 o'clock and made a fire, and when Mrs. Bennett got down stairs he was missing. She supposed that he had gone to the railway station to receive a bundle of papers from the city, but as he did not return, search was made for him, and he was found dead, suspended to a beam by a piece of cord. Mr. Bennett has been suffering from softening of the brain for some months. He frequently said that he did not desire to live any longer, as he feared that his family would be brought to want. He was 50 years old.

THE NAVY.

The Proposed Reconstruction—Constructors Impatient to Begin—The Conversion of Smooth-Bore Guns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Owing to the delay in preparing detailed drawings and specifications for the new steel cruisers there has been a necessary delay in awarding the contract for the engines of the monitors Amphitrite, Puritan, Terror, and Monadnock. Representatives of the firms of William Cramp & Sons, John Roach, Harlan & Hollingsworth, and Secor & Co., impatient at the delay, came here today to see what progress had been made in the plans. They found that the plans for the Terror and Amphitrite were just ready, and for the Puritan nearly so. Nothing will be done toward completing the plans for the Monadnock until she is ready to be launched. Secretary Chandler said he would notify the contractors by letter of the decision of the Advisory Board as to the price and modifications. He said, however, that there would be considerable reduction in price over the old contract price.

The time in which bids may be filed for the new steel cruisers will not expire for four weeks. As yet the specifications are not completed, so great is the labor in preparing them. The intention of including every known device and improvement for securing the safety of the vessels in case of ramming or being rammed and damage from shot and torpedoes, together with the high power of the work to be required, makes it absolutely necessary that builders shall have the specifications as long as possible if responsible firms are to bid upon the plans.

NO COMFORT FOR THE CADET ENGINEERS.

Secretary Chandler, in reply to the petition of the cadet engineers that in the event of the Court of Claims adhering to the opinion already given in their case that the Government ought to appeal the case to the Supreme Court, says that no appeal will be taken, and that he will dismiss them without regard to the opinion of the Court of Claims when the time comes which, in his opinion, limits their term of service.

CONVERSION AND MANUFACTURE OF CANNON.

The Ordnance Department has accepted the proposals of the South Boston Iron-Works for the conversion of fifty ten-inch smooth-bore Rodman guns into eight-inch muzzle-loading rifles, and the contracts have been sent to Boston for signature. By their terms the Department is to pay $600 for each gun, or $30,000 for the fifty, and to furnish the jackets, wrought-iron coiled tubes and muzzle collars which will be required in the work. For the manufacture of these jackets, tubes, and collars the Ordnance Department has made a contract with the West Point Foundry, and as fast as they are supplied the guns, which are already at the South Boston Iron-Works, will be reconstructed. The total cost of the conversion of these fifty smooth-bore guns into rifles will be $100,000.

The act of March 3, 1883, provided not only for changing smooth bores into rifles, but for the construction and testing of two twelve-inch guns, one ten-inch gun, and one large mortar for seacoast defense. Contracts for these will be made in a few days, and it is estimated by Gen. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, that they will cost about $100,000 more.

It is the intention of the Ordnance Department to continue from year to year the conversion of smooth-bore cannon into rifles if Congress makes the necessary appropriations, but Gen. Benet has decided that the amount of money available for the purpose will not admit of the conversion of more than fifty guns this year.

DENVER DEMORALIZED.

The City Government Badly Scared Over an Irregularity in the City Charter Bill.

DENVER, Colo., June 3.—[Special.]—The City Government of Denver is shaking and trembling with a big scare. The 9th of February last the new City-Charter bill, which had been passed by the House and had a second reading in the Senate, was stolen from the Clerk's desk ten minutes before it was to have been called up for passage. This bill provided for numerous changes in the City Government, among them an election in April following, changing the time from November. Under this election the Mayor, six Aldermen, a Chief of Police, and all officers were to be elected by the Council. The bill was not found, and it became necessary for the Senate, on account of limited time, to use a copy of the original House bill. Having read the original paper twice, they read the copy for the third reading. The bill became a law. The election was held and all changes contemplated made. Before this bill passed in this form it was contended by the city officials that the act would be unconstitutional, because the copy of the bill was not exact and had not been properly printed and prepared for a third reading. In legal circles there was considerable controversy, many claiming that though the copy had been correct action upon it was of no effect unless it had been sent back to the House, because it was not the identical document passed upon by the House. These views are still held by many citizens.

FOUND.

To the great surprise of all and to the consternation of many newly-elected officers and their appointees, the bill has been found. It was concealed under a lumber-pile in an alley not more than three squares distant from the hall. The place of its concealment was disclosed by an anonymous letter to ex-Chief-of-Police James M. Lowery, and the facts were made known to the newspaper men today. In a number of interviews among lawyers and members of the Legislature today the opinion was freely expressed that the effect of finding this document will be to overthrow the present city Government, annul the new charter, and compel the new officers to give way to the old ones under the old city charter.

SPORTING NEWS.

Jay-Eye-See Trots a Mile in 2:17 1-2—Some Watches Say 2:15.

CLEVELAND, O., June 2.—[Special.]—The black gelding Jay-Eye-See, belonging to J. I. Case, of Racine, Wis., electrified the visitors at the Cleveland Club track at Glenville this morning by a wonderful mile for any horse at practice, and a marvelous one for a 4-year-old, and nothing fast had been expected, but the spurt was out. For the last week some of the most famous drivers in the land were at the track, working rather than speeding their horses. Among them were George Saunders, John Splan, Orrin Hickok, and Dave Mucklee. Ed Bither is here in charge of Phillis and Jay-Eye-See, and began to speed the son of Dictator, out of Banter. Finally he started to beat 2:20, and the watches were put on Jay-Eye-See to get the time. The first quarter was not very fast. The watches said 38 seconds. But Bither had only begun to let the gelding out. He went to the half in 1:12½, the quarter in 34¼ seconds, and clear home, with a wide sweep of the track, in 2:17½, the last half in 1:05, according to the majority of watches. As is usual, there was much difference in time between the watches held, some making the time as low as 2:15, but the general verdict was 2:17½, and it was surely as low as that. The trial is the talk of the turfmen here tonight. The time made is one and a half seconds better than Jay-Eye-See's record made at Chicago against Bronze and Waiting.

The track is remarkably fast, and the driver of Maud S. has been written to bring the mare here, and it is positively asserted that she will lower her record.

Hanlan in Splendid Condition.

COTEAU STATION, Que., June 3.—[Special.]—Edward Hanlan, the aquatic champion of the world, reached here this afternoon from Boston, accompanied by G. W. Lee. There was no excitement, a few friends meeting the oarsmen at the station. The two scullers transferred their boats from the cars to the Toronto Rowing Club, a short distance off, and Hanlan shortly afterwards crossed to his hotel at the island. He is thinner than he has ever been seen here before, as, although his frame has spread somewhat since his last race in America, three years ago, he had nevertheless reduced himself to the same roowing weight—152 pounds. He said that he was feeling splendidly and was keeping himself in trim for the Pullman (Ill.) regatta, for which he and Lee will leave in a couple of weeks. Hanlan spoke in the highest terms of his treatment in the States, and did not by any means make light of Kennedy as an opponent. Hanlan says Point of Pines course is not three miles long. Kennedy says it was a minute short. Hanlan will wager $5,000 or $10,000 that he can row the course he rowed Thursday in eighteen minutes or less.

Sullivan the Slugger Wants to Run a Race with a Man on His Shoulders.

BOSTON, Mass., June 2.—Duncan C. Rose has accepted a challenge issued by John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, for a 100 or 150 yards' running race, each contestant to carry a man weighing 150 pounds on his shoulders.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propellers Tempest and barges, 12:35; Rube Richards and consort, 1:35; Commodore, 2:10; B. W. Jenness and barges, 3:15; John M. Osborn, with Exile and Atlantic, 8; Justin R. Whiting, with Guiding Star, 8:30; Garden City and barges, 10:30; Conemaugh, 8:20; Handy Boy and consort, 11:30; Progress, 12; Montana, 12:20; J. S. Ruby, 1:50; Oscoda, 4; Bay City and barges, S. J. Macy, with Ishpeming, and John Burt, 6:35; Dean Richmond with F. A. Granger, 7:35; Huron City and consorts, 9; Bessie, 6:45; schooners C. G. Mixer, 5; Sarah Jane, 6; A. Boody, 11; Reindeer, 6:45 a. m.; Mineral State, 4:50; J. Stephenson, 4:40; Saveland, Pathfinder, Stampede, Lem Ellsworth, 4:50; J. Waters, 1:10; Montana, Bismarck, Prussia, Bavaria, Siberia, 8:40; tug J. W. Bennett and barges, 6; Kate Williams and barges, 4:30; Stranger and barges, 11:40; steamer Pearl, 7:10; Champion, 9.

Down—Propeller Juniata, 10:40; Chicago, 5:20; Pacific and barges, 10:40; Leland, 12:10; Algona, 2; Fred Mercer, 11:30; James P. Donaldson and barges, 9; schooner F. W. Gifford, John Jewett, 1:10; Delaware, Ahira Cobb, 8; steamers Pearl, 3; City of Cleveland, 9:30. Wind southwest, light. Weather foggy.

FELIX ADLER.

The Apostle of Agnosticism Questions the Sufficiency of Christian Charity.

He Asserts that the Churches Have Lost the Moral Leadership of the World.

A Religion Conceived in Liberty Would Guide the People in Future Conflicts.

A fair audience numerically, listened to the lecture of Felix Adler in the Grand Opera-House yesterday afternoon, his topic being "Is Christian Charity Sufficient?"

After a few introductory remarks about the ethical movement, now seven years old, it not having failed as predicted, he said that the difference between it and the religious denominations was that the Ethical Society was aiming for the good independently of dogmatic systems. Not only did they feel that they must labor for their own perfection and that of their fellow-men independently of the standard doctrines of theology but they maintained that they coud labor better for the good—that they could realize a higher good outside of the theological connection and away from the theological basis. They claimed that the confection of morality with theology had been hurtful in the past, and was likely to continue hurtful in the future, and that there would be no broad, and strong, and healthy growth of a new morality in the world, such as was needed, until that same separation from theology was accomplished for morals which had already borne such excellent fruit in the domain of science. [Applause.] It was for this reason that they were compelled by the very logic and consistency of their ideas to reject that specious reconciliation which had been so kindly and generously offered to them.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

The Christian charity was that of which the churches were most proud. "Point out the deficiencies of their theology," he said, "question the validity of their fundamental assumptions, and they will point to their charities and say, 'For the sake of these, at all events, Christianity must be supported.'" There were numbers of intelligent citizens who had lost all intellectual connection with the Christian system, but who continued to support Christianity for this very reason; because they assumed that, without the aid of the churches, the charities would cease to be supported. It was right here that he for one found himself most widely separated from the Christian scheme. If the Christian charity were what it ought to be, he for one would be willing to overlook any deficiencies in Christian metaphysics, or any weakness in the Christian philosophy of history, and join with those who defended the interests of the church and say, "For the sake of its charities let us support, let us maintain, let us magnify it." But it was just because the Christian principle of charity appeared to him to be defective and in need of correction, and modification, and supplementing—precisely for this practical reason more than any other—that he raised his voice in respectful criticism. As for the charity of Christians it would ill-become any man in his senses to attempt a public criticism or analysis. It was very possible for one within the church to profess the highest order of benevolent virtues, just as it was very possible for one without the church, who subscribed to the most beautiful philosophy, to fall lamentably short of his philosophy in his practices. It was possible for a Christian to be a noble patriot, but who would, therefore, say that the man was a patriot because of his Christianity? The Greeks furnished the noblest examples of patriotism before Christianity was known. The virtue of patriotism was simply a human virtue, and a virtue which there was nothing in the Christian system directly to encourage. And so it was possible for the virtues of truth, veracity, honor, sympathetic action, to be practiced nobly and grandly without the church and within. But there was a certain domain of morality upon which the Christian principle had exercised a direct influence, and he wished to speak of that realm of charity, and to inquire whether that influence was altogether satisfactory, whether it was broad enough, deep enough, lofty enough.

REMEDIAL BUT NOT REGENERATIVE.

He knew that some of the greatest deeds history told us of had been done under the inspiration of Christian impulses. The record of Christian charity was an admirable one in so far as the exercise of the sympathies was regarded. But all the acts of charity consisted in the relief of suffering—in helping those who had fallen, in curing those who had been wounded. The Christian principle of charity was the remedial principle of charity. It was grand in that way, but it was utterly deficient in respect to the prevention of evil. The widows, the orphans, the sick, the prisoners were cared for, but Christianity for eighteen centuries had failed in stopping the great source of wrong—had failed in comprehensive measures not for the relief but for the regeneration of society—had failed in preventing the evils which might have been prevented by a large-hearted, generous, and thorough policy; and, what was more, Christianity had today failed in this direction. It was not in the nature of Christianity to be otherwise than remedial in its charities. It was inherently incapable of regenerating society, having started off on its world mission by giving a blow to natural morality by declaring at the very outset the insufficiency of natural morality to accomplish the good. A perfect society was to be miraculously established on earth, but Christ didn't come; and today that cardinal doctrine of the Second Advent was almost lost out of the Christian conscience, and, instead of a perfect society here, recourse was had to a perfect society in Heaven. And because Christianity had thus referred the world to a perfect society already existing in another sphere, by so much and in so far has it paralyzed the efforts of men to establish a perfect society here. [Applause.]

A TOKEN OF FAITH.

In the second place, the Christian principle of charity was evidently defective because it led to a division of resources—to sectarian charity—and not only this, but its tendency was toward a superficial view of charity in this regard. That the charity was very often done not for the sake of the good that was thereby accomplished, but simply as a sign, as a token of faith—not for the sake of the poor nor the sick, but for the sake of Jesus. And this explained how it was possible that so little was accomplished for the real radical solution of the problem of pauperism. As a token of faith perhaps the "miserable doles" would answer. Fie upon such charity! said he. [Applause.] Fie upon those who sought to make their gifts to the poor a stepping-stone for themselves to reach Heaven!

THE ETHICAL PRINCIPLE.

In adverting to the kind of charity to be cultivated, he said he did not accept the secular principle. The great defect in it seemed to be that of making enjoyment the aim of life. He didn't at all see why he should give up his happiness for the sake of other people's. He wished to enjoy life, and would take what he could get, and let others take what they could find. We needed the ethical principle of charity—that which didn't make enjoyment nor faith, but the building up of humanity the aim. What he meant by that was this: That in every human being that lived on the earth there was an utterance of the divine life, that there was no human being put into life that had not some higher quality; that some were gifted intellectually; that all were more or less gifted morally; and the aim of life, to his mind, was to save, not souls in the Christian sense, but intelligences, to save reason—the powers of reason that came into the world incarnate in human shape. What he complained of was that poverty stamped out the humanity of the poor. [Applause.] We were here to develop as much of the higher life as we could—to develop as much intelligence as we were able to, to develop as much of the appreciation of the beautiful as we were capable of developing, and to develop as much virtue as we could. All that part of his income, be it large or small, which he needed in order to perfect the human power that was in him he was justified in spending upon himself, no matter how much poverty there might be around him; but all that he did not need for the development of the humanity of himself and of those dependent upon him, and for securing honorable decency to the end of his days, did not belong to him. [Applause.] That ought to go toward building up the humanity of those who needed such help. [Applause.] It made no difference how much his income was. If $6,000 sufficed for his expenditures and savings, and he had an income of $8,000, then $2,000 belonged to the cause of the humanity of his fellow-men. If his income happened to be $50,000, and $6,000 sufficed for the cause of humanity in his person and that in his family, then $44,000 didn't belong to him. [Applause.] This principle of charity was as important for the rich as it was for the poor, because the injury done to the rich by their surplus wealth was as great as the injury done to the poor by their lack of means.

CHRISTIANITY ARRAIGNED.

What the world was working for at the present day was a larger justice, a larger freedom; and the inspiration in that struggle Christianity had not given hitherto, and it was not likely that it would give it hereafter. Was it not true that the clergy steadily opposed the ideas which provoked the French Revolution, and opposed the liberties which it brought to the modern people? Were not the clergy as steadily opposing them at the present day? And how stood the record in the case of the emancipation of the slaves in America? In the dark hour when the conscience of America—the natural conscience, and not the Christian conscience—rose against this time-honored, time-accursed institution of slavery, Christianity showed that it had lost the moral leadership of the moral world, because it had not the belief in human goodness and the confidence in human nature which was necessary for leadership. [Applause.] And in the great conflicts that were still to come—in the conflicts of the people for a larger share of justice that they have yet attained—they would not look to Christianity for moral leadership, for they would look in that direction in vain. The modern leadership of the world would belong to new forces, to new ideas, to a religion which should satisfy the thirst of the modern people for liberty, because it was itself conceived in liberty, and dedicated to liberty and fraternity. [Applause.]

VIRGINIA.

Riddleberger on the Election—No Basis for the Claim that the Democrats Triumphed—Large Gains Made by the Readjusters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Senator-elect H. H. Riddleberger, the most prominent Readjuster next to Senator Mahone in the State of Virginia, was in this city today on a flying visit. He is about the first Readjuster who has been heard here on the recent election, and in a talk with the correspondent of the New York *Times* he gave quite a different interpretation of the meaning of the vote of Thursday of last week than the one recently given by Mr. Dezendorf. Mr. Riddleberger does not regard the outcome as by any means a Readjuster defeat, and says that the noise created by the Bourbons of the State, and their loud expressions of confidence, are part of a program, which includes a great deal of misrepresentation of Mahone as a "boss," a determination to retard all the plans for the improvement of the black people of Virginia, and the cultivation of a hostile feeling in the North against the entire liberal movement in the State. "All talk about the recent election as a Readjuster defeat is brag," said Mr. Riddleberger, "and has no foundation in the results as ascertained. The spring elections were managed entirely by the localities in which they were held. There was no special effort made by the Readjusters to control them. They did not let things go, but there was no central body or "boss" to direct the campaign. That it was not a defeat is shown by the fact that we have carried fifteen more counties than we have ever carried before in a spring election. It is true and we have lost four counties—Nansemond, Southampton, Norfolk, and Princess Anne—but the very contest made in those countries strengthened us in others, and the returns show that, while the Readjusters may have lost in the counties some of the negro vote, they have gained enormously in parts of the State where the white vote is large and where the Bourbons have always been very strong."

"Was there any particular feature in the contest about which Virginians are talking?" was asked.

"Yes, the fight against the 'big four'—the Senators who abandoned the Readjusters in the Legislature—was a feature in the election. The 'big four' were Hale, of Grayson; Newberry, of Bland; Williams, of Nottoway; and Lybrook, of Patrick. The feeling against these men was shown in the results. Grayson, Bland, and Nottoway were carried by the Readjusters; Patrick was carried by the Bourbons—and not by a large majority. In Fulkerson's own county—Washington—we elected a County Treasurer. The southwest part of the State remained with us. I see that the Bourbons are making a great boast of the fact that they have carried Halifax and Pittsylvania Counties. The fact is, they have always carried them, and the loud boasts made betray a degree of the astonishment because they did not lose them. The valley country and the Southwest, the 'tenth legion,' stood by us well, almost every precinct from Stanton to Winchester, having elected Readjuster candidates. In Frederick, which last year gave the Bourbons 700 majority, they got less than 100 majority. In Warren, where there was 600 against us in the last election, we elected a County Treasurer."

Mr. Riddleberger speaks very warmly of the manner in which the counties of his old Senate district stood up for the Readjuster candidates, which they evidently did as a sort of personal indorsement of their acknowledged leader. Mr. Riddleberger says that Mr. Dezendorf is now the mouthpiece and ally of the Bourbons of the State, and that his course all through the recent fight was encouraged and approved by them. It is not forgotten that Mr. Dezendorf's attempts to keep himself in place have occupied his time ever since he came to the State.

The Bourbons hope to divide the Liberals of the State and attract some of the Readjusters to them. Mr. Riddleberger says he does not believe they can patch up an agreement, or that they will be able to destroy the Readjuster control of the Legislature.

DUDES AND MASHERS.

The English Specimen Described.

[London Letter.]—Your account of the dude, that newest social type in New York life, has been read with interest in England, and has set some of us thinking how far any creature corresponding to it can be discovered among the fauna of contemporary England. So far our researches have been rewarded by no success. The name is unknown here, and the thing seems to exist only sporadically. There are individuals answering exactly to your description, possessing all the specific characters of the dude as well intellectual as external, who, if transplanted to Fifth avenue, would doubtless be undistinguishable from the specimens observed there. But our naturalists have not taken note of the species as a species; we possess no name for it, and its very existence might have remained unnoticed but for your careful and instructive account. It would be interesting to inquire what are the causes which have developed into a large and well-marked class peculiarities which here occur only in isolated individuals; but it is perhaps more profitable to throw together some remarks on other social types which have latterly become conspicuous in England, so as to direct the attention of American observers to them, with the view of ascertaining how far they exist west of the Atlantic, and whether, like most American species of animals and plants, they present, along with a general resemblance to the Old World species, certain distinctive features of their own, due to the conditions of transatlantic life.

The first of these types, and the only one which has received a special name, is the masher. He resembles your dude in being characterized chiefly by his dress, but is unlike him in the style and aspects of that dress. Quietness, which would seem to be the "note" of the dude, is absent in the masher. His dress is pronounced, calculated not to escape, but to attract, attention. In some specimens it goes the length of becoming what is called "loud," in others it is no more than up to the top of the fashion. In all the chief elements of masculine attire, and particularly in the tight frock coat, this character appears, but the specially distinctive point is the collar, which the masher wears low but erect, and inclosing his neck all round with no perceptible aperture in front. He may also be recognized by his stick, and by the fact that he is usually to be seen with something in his mouth, either a cigaret, or a toothpick, or one end of his (usually double-headed) stick. He is observed to the best advantage in Hyde Park, on the footpaths which border the riding and driving roads of Rotten Row, where he stands leaning on the railings and watches the fashionable world pass by him in carriages or on horseback. His name has excited much controversy. Some explain it as expressing his power of reducing others to pulp by his superior chic, but this is far too obvious to be true. Another school connects it with the French verb which means to chew, referring to his habit of keeping something between his lips, while others again trace the word to the gypsy language, that last desperate resort to baffled etymologists. Although he is commonly treated as a perfectly new appearance, I doubt whether he is not rather to be regarded as a revival of the "dandy" of the last generation, of whom, as the readers of "Sartor Resartus" will recollect, Bulwer's Pelham was taken as a type, just as the dandy himself recalls the "buck" or "blood" of last century.

THE APACHES.

Indications that They Have Eluded the Pursuit of Gen. Crook.

Seven Hostiles Fire on Herders Within Fifty Miles of Tombstone.

The Mexican Forces in Sonora Displaying the Usual Jealousy of the Americans.

TOMBSTONE, Ari., June 3.—[Special.]—Seven hostile Apachés were seen yesterday near Johnson's ranch, fifty miles east of Tombstone and forty miles north of the Sonora line. They fired on some herders, but the latter escaped unhurt. The Indians were going north toward San Carlos, and had undoubtedly come from the Sierra Madres. This, taken in connection with the fact that upwards of thirty women and children belonging to renegade bands surrendered to the agent at San Carlos a few days ago, and the additional fact that the hostiles were in the foothill near Nacori, Sonora, the 28th inst. in force, indicates beyond a doubt that the main body have eluded Crook and escaped from the cordon which he and the Mexican troops from Chihuahua were endeavoring to form around them, and if this be true Crook's Sierra Madres campaign has already partially ended in failure, as latest advices from Mexican headquarters in Sonora state that the American troops will not be permitted to pursue the hostiles when driven from the Sierra Madres strongholds into the interior of the State. Furthermore, Col. Bandola, commanding in Sonora, utterly refuses to coöperate further than to protect as far as possible the exposed regions in his State. The reported statements telegraphed from El Paso that Sonora troops commanded by Col. Lorenzo Garcia were coöperating with Crook are not true. Garcia was relieved from the command on May 5 because, it is claimed, he was believed to have an understanding with Crook. A courier from Sonora headquarters should have arrived at this place yesterday, but has not yet been heard from. It is believed he has not been able to elude the straggling bands of hostiles.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

In Chicago.

A suspicious fire occurred yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock in the three-story brick building, No. 153 North Clark street, owned by Dr. Morton, of Wisconsin. Max Rau occupied the first floor, where the fire originated, with a small stock of novelties, on which he had an insurance of $6,000. The building was not damaged, and the stock only about $120.

The burning out of a chimney at No. 2842 South La Selle street last night caused an alarm of fire from box 152 about 8 o'clock. No damage.

Reports of Forest Fires in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., June 3.—Reports are received here of extensive fires raging in the pineries northwest of Tawas, but there are no details whatsoever. Fears are expressed of heavy damage unless rain speedily comes to their relief.

Other Fires.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 3.—The brick building at the corner of Broadway and Maine streets, in Fort Howard, just across the river, was burned today, the fire catching from a stove in the custom department of J. & J. H. Delaney, clothiers, who occupied the ground floor and part of the second story. They lose $7,000 on stock; insured for $2,500. The building was owned by J. Voight and M. Bennett, who lose $13,000. The City Council records, in the second story, were lost.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 3.—The dry-goods store of Moss & Rennolds and three or four adjoining buildings in Higby, Mo., burned Friday night. Loss, $15,000; insured for $8,000.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

"Baldy Sowers," who was shot by Butler; Curtis, Connelly's killer; and Schindholm, who was mysteriously shot a week ago, all of whom are at the County Hospital, were all doing first rate at 2 o'clock this morning. McDonald, the Erie street laborer who returned home with his skull fractured, is still alive, though he remains unconscious.

A man named Robbins appealed to the armory police last night for aid in finding his wife, who left him about a month ago. He believes that she is still in the city, as she receives letters through the post-office here. Roberts is a clerk employed at the corner of Market and Franklin streets.

The corner of Carpenter and West Lake streets bids fair to outrival the Levee in its palmiest days previous to the purification. It is hardly safe for a decent female to pass by that neighborhood after nightfall without a muscular escort. Last night Lizzie Craig, a domestic employed at No. 325 Fulton street, while returning from a visit to a friend just east of there, was accosted by several of the rowdy habitués of the place, and although she tried her best to evade them they continued to persecute her with their insults until she fell down in an epileptic fit. What her fate would have been had not a private policeman summoned the police patrol and had her conveyed to her home is a matter of conjecture. At a late hour the girl was still unconscious, but her mistress said she would be all right by morning, as she frequently remained unconscious for a long time after being frightened into one of the fits.

Last night Frank Schneider, a young man hailing from La Salle, Ill., while under the influence of liquor and in the company of a dissolute character named Georgie Bailey, found his way into Sauvé's saloon at the corner of State street and Peck court, and engaged in a game of casino with a French railroad man, whose name the police refuse to divulge. After losing several games the stranger got into a passion and attacked Schneider, whom he shamefully beat and kicked. Schneider begged for help, but received none, alleging that Sauvé stood by and witnessed the affair without offering to assist him. Finally in desperation, he cried: "Take what I've got and let me up," and the stranger immediately took advantage of the situation and helped himself to $60, nearly all the unfortunate fellow had. As soon as he was able to get out Schneider sought Officer Swanson to whom he related his story, and the officer started out to find the fellow. The woman, Georgie Bailey, was still in Sauvé's place, and the proprietor grew very indignant when Swanson placed her under arrest. He thought it an outrage, but the officer rather inclined to the belief that Sauvé deserved arrest himself for the part he had played in the matter. The woman was locked up and the officer started out to look for the man.

A POSSIBLE FUTURE SENATOR.

[Nevada (Cal.) *Transcript.*]—Orrin Gowell, a large owner in the Manzanita hydraulic mine at this city, is worth in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. He owns considerable valuable property at San José and has a palatial home at Fruitvale. He spends several months of each year in Nevada City, and is one of the most industrious men on the coast. He dresses as commonly as does the humblest laborer in his employ, and no man around the mine gets to his work so early in the morning or stays so late at night as he. He doesn't stand around with his hands in his pockets like some superintendents and foremen that we know of, but with pick or shovel puts in as many "licks" in a day as though his situation depended upon the industry he displayed. A few evenings since a friend was criticising him good-naturedly on his lack of "style," when he laughed heartily, and said that it was sometimes a source of much amusement to him. "One day last summer," said he, "I was doing some work near my house at Fruitvale when an Irishman came along the street, and, seeing me there, jammed his face against the pickets of the fence, and called out cautiously: 'Soy, Pat, can't yees slhip into the kitchen widout missus seein' uv yees and git me a bit o' bread?' The poor fellow looked hungry and honest, and I went in and got him some of the best the cook could give me. When I brought it out he was the most grateful man you ever saw, and congratulated me on my shrewdness in making such a good haul without being caught and losing my place."

DESPERADOES SHOT.

Members of the Notorious Crooked Creek Gang Take the Town of Wiota, Ia.

While Carrying Things with a High Hand Two Are Mysteriously Shot.

One of the Villains Dies Almost Instantly and the Other Is Likely to Follow.

ATLANTIC, Ia., June 3.—[Special.]—Last night at 12 o'clock a report reached this place that Frank Brown and John Anderson, two of the remaining desperadoes belonging to the famous Crooked Creek gang, which has for some time past been a serious annoyance to this part of the State, were shot at Wiota, a little town on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, about seven miles from Atlantic. The report proved true. The two victims had been to Wiota early in the day by horseback, and left their horses and took a train for Atlantic, where they remained until 8 o'clock in the evening playing pool and drinking whisky.

RUNNING THE TOWN.

At that hour they returned to Wiota, and as soon as they reached it commenced firing their revolvers and terrorizing the people of the town. They were accompanied by another man by the name of Hinckley. The three succeeded in creating the wildest alarm, and arousing the people, who seemed to fear them, as they were well known to be perfectly reckless and capable of doing any deed, however atrocious. They finally entered a saloon and took possession of it, everybody letting them have their own way. They soon had full possession of the entire town and defied any interference. They, with all the other members of the Crooked Creek gang, are known to be crack shots.

Anderson drew his revolver on a Mr. Yates, one of the citizens of the place, and would have shot him but for some remarkable intervention. In a few minutes after they had made the raid on the saloon two of them, Anderson and Brown, marched up Centre street shooting off their revolvers and terrorizing the people.

MYSTERIOUS SHOTS.

They marched up as far as Blosser's barber-shop, and were walking up and down in front of the shop when two heavy shots were heard from some other source, and Brown and Anderson were seen to fall. A large crowd of citizens gathered around them at once and found them wallowing in their own blood. The victims were taken to the Whitney House, and medical aid summoned to their relief. Everything possible was done to relieve their sufferings. Upon investigation it was found that John Anderson had been pierced in the lungs and side with four buckshot, and that his wounds would prove fatal, while Frank Brown was shot in the hip with six buckshot, four of which passed through his body. The other two were found and extracted, but leaving serious wounds. Brown will certainly die.

ONE OF THE GANG DIES.

Anderson died about 4 o'clock Sunday morning. Messengers were sent to notify their friends and relatives of the accident, but it is thought that they will be little surprised, as they have apprehended as much for some time, and have repeatedly warned them of it. Very little if any sympathy is extended them by the people of Wiota or surrounding country, as the feeling is general that it is a good riddance. Both men were young and in the prime of life.

WHO FIRED THE FATAL SHOTS.

No one knows or can conjecture who shot them, but it was evidently done with a double-barreled shotgun.

A brother of Brown's is the only one left of this terrible gang, and it is hoped he will profit by the tragic end of his companions and save himself a like fate. It is only those who have felt the annoyances given by this band of desperadoes that can fully appreciate its extermination.

This makes six of the gang that have been shot down with their boots on in the last few months, and it is hoped that the people of this part of the State can now feel secure from such disturbances.

CRIMINAL STRIKERS.

Foreign Mobs Allowed to Ride Rough Shod Over Law and Right in Illinois.

[Boston *Advertiser*, June 1.]—The doings in Marblehead and in Belleville, Ill., are such as call for some plain, unvarnished statements, addressed not only to the police and the Sheriffs, but to the law-abiding citizens. There has been no bloodshed in Marblehead, there has been in Illinois; and if we continue at the present rate we may have another experience such as we had in Pittsburg six years ago. But whether blood is shed or not, it is a public scandal when foreign strikers are allowed to defy the law with impunity, and when the legal rights of peaceful citizens are not protected at all hazards. Wage-earners have beyond a doubt the right to strike—that is to say, to quit work singly or in groups when employers fail to do what the wage-earners desire. But a strike is warfare—that is to say, an appeal to that physical power of endurance and moral pressure for the very avoidance of which men have passed laws and organized courts of justice. It is always an appeal from civilization of barbarism.

But it is one of the elements of civilization and wholesome liberalism that men are allowed to do what is not worthy of them and contrary to their interest. The law gives every man the right of being foolish, imprudent, hasty, reckless, and unfortunate; it does not allow men, even if they are foreigners, to compel or coerce other people into a similar course. Men, then, may strike, and they may strike systematically; but these strikers cannot legally coerce any one to do likewise, or to suffer inconvenience from the strike. Yet what happens? In Marblehead the striking shoemakers employ physical violence and moral pressure to prevent the filling of their vacant places by strangers. The police do not interfere and are in good part responsible for the chaos now prevailing in Marblehead. If this thing continues the Marblehead strikers will dictate terms by force, prevent the freedom of contracts on the part of employers as well as wage-earners, and do the very thing which the law desires to prevent.

In St. Clair County, Illinois, the foreign striking miners have transformed themselves into a mob, and the first attempt at preventing mob omnipotence has broken down ignominiously. The mob took actual possession of the mines, and after the local militia was placed under the order of the County Sheriff it was promptly recalled as soon as the Sheriff showed that he might fail to do the bidding of the mob. This piece of cowardice was performed by the Governor of Illinois. It seems that the militia and the mob exchanged some shots, and that some serious casualties resulted. Yet what is done? Nobody insists that the law be enforced, if it costs fifty lives, but men and women engage in an altercation upon the point who fired the first shot—as though that point touched the kernel of the case. The Sheriff had the right to fire, even if he had not been fired upon first. None the less, he is deprived of his military support, and the law-breakers whom he has caught red-handed are discharged on their own cognizance.

What does this mean? It means that in Massachusetts and Illinois—the most advanced States of the Union—men can band together to break the public peace with entire impunity. The negligence of the Marblehead police is accepted as a matter of course, and the little show of sense on the part of the Illinois Sheriff is promptly suppressed by the Governor of the State. Quite likely persons who suffer in their bodies or estates from mob violence will be asked to bring a civil suit for damages, or to go to arbitration, or to recognize the rights of labor. But it is these very rights which the strikers have trampled under foot, and it is this very act which the Executive Government is instituted to prevent by main force and at all hazards. The Governor of Illinois has violated his duties in a manner so flagrant as to deserve severe punishment. Not only has he tolerated mob rule, but he has encouraged it and surrendered a whole district to pure barbarism. It is not only cowardly, but utterly absurd to meet physical violence in matters of government by anything else but the superior power of clubs, lead, and cold steel.

ANN HATHAWAY'S SECOND HUSBAND.

Mr. Moncure D Conway, writing from Stratford-on-Avon to the Cicinnati *Commercial Gazette*, says:

The story of the poet's death by fever, after drinking, looks like a Puritan invention to stigmatize a play-actor. [illegible] Haliwell [illegible] makes [illegible] able fac[illegible] the church [illegible] is the following entry:

Aug. 8 | Mrs. Shakspeare.
| Anna uxor Richardi James.

There [illegible] the widow [illegible] Richard James [illegible] Shakspeare [illegible] But who was [illegible] letters [illegible] mysterious [illegible] one small [illegible] (signature) [illegible] The antiquarians of England ought to institute a grand [illegible] second husband [illegible] they have [illegible] this [illegible] graved upon [illegible] have been [illegible] were buried [illegible] of the earth [illegible] the level [illegible] even any [illegible] poet would [illegible] turned to [illegible] College of [illegible] ing series of skeletons, from the microscopic to the divine.

ASSAULTED BY FOOTPADS.

About 1 o'clock this morning Jacob Miller, of No. 245 West Lake street, went to the corner of Lake and Peoria streets for a pail of beer. He was stopped on the northeast corner by three young men, one of whom demanded his pocketbook. Miller struck one of them with his fist and one drew a revolver and fired at him, the ball, a 22-calibre pellet, striking him in the breast, glancing from a bone and coming out under his arm. He was attended by Dr. Bradley. Miller cannot describe his assailants.

CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, etc.,

For the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never failing.

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COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

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MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1883.

GEN. HAZEN predicts for today slightly warmer weather, partly cloudy, with light rains in the northern portions, and variable winds.

IT is stated that the French forces will be withdrawn from Madagascar on the recognition of the French protectorate and an indemnity of 1,500,000 francs, as the cost of the expedition.

THE English turfmen were sadly disappointed over the result of the Paris Grand Prix yesterday. The race was won by Frontin, owned by the Duc de Castriess. St. Blaise, the winner of the Derby a few days ago, made second place.

THE regular Sunday shooting is reported from the State street Levee this morning. As usual, the trouble began in a saloon, and the parties to the affray had been drinking. The wounded man was shot through the right lung, and it is said that he cannot recover. The shooter and his victim are negroes.

THE special report of Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, shows that the production of the gold mines of the United States last year was $32,500,000 and of silver $46,800,000. As compared with the previous year the gold product has declined $2,200,000, but silver increased $800,000. About $25,000,000 of the gold went into coinage.

THE clouded side of the Moscow fête, with which the coronation ceremonies closed, was the crushing to death of five persons. The Czar returned his thanks to the village elders and the Marshals of the provincial nobility, and closed with a hope, full of sadness in view of what has happened, "May God give us a peaceful and quiet life."

THE labor societies of Washington are much disgruntled because the Secretary of War, in whose department are many of the laboring class, has not yet decided whether the "Eight-Hour law" is in force. Impatient at his delay, for which there are doubtless good reasons, the labor unions have discussed him quite severely and very unjustly.

EARLY yesterday morning a mob visited the jail at Winterset, Ia., glided past dungeon bolts and bars without apparent hindrance, took a man accused of murder from a cell, and, with the aid of a rope, the limb of a tree, and a revolver, ended the earthly career of John Hamner. The dispatch which chronicles the event says the lynching occasioned but little excitement, as the community believed Hamner guilty.

OF the sermons preached yesterday from Chicago pulpits and recorded in this morning's issue, the most notable are those of the Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson, of London, at the Leavitt Street Congregational Church; Prof. David Swing, on "The Days of Creation"; the Rev. J. L. Jenkins, on "The Example of Jesus Christ"; the Rev. Lee M. Heilman, on "Except the Lord Build the House"; the Rev. Dr. Henson, on "The Transformation of Life and Death"; and the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, on "Joshua." The corner-stone of the St. James' Roman Catholic Church in Kenosha was laid with impressive ceremonies.

THE 1st of this month a law went into effect in the State of Kansas in which railroad authorities there feel a peculiar interest. All passenger fares in that State are now fixed at a maximum rate of three cents per mile. An official who is qualified to speak for the railroads of Kansas says the corporations in that State will obey the law to the letter. Agricultural associations, picnic parties, and clerical conventions will be required to pay the regulation three cents a mile without rebate. Undoubtedly the new law will prove to be obnoxious, but the Kansas Legislature must be scolded, not the railroads.

THE struggle over the location of the new Capital of Dakota, which has terminated in the selection of Bismarck, has been long and acrimonious. This future great State now contains half a million people, and if the Territory is ever divided Bismarck will be the natural location for the Capital of the northern half. On the other hand, even if no division shall take place, the Capital will have been admirably selected, for Bismarck is only sixty miles north and forty miles west of Standing Rock Agency, which is almost the geographical centre of Dakota, a variation too trifling to be considered in this age of railroad and telegraph communication.

THE demonetization of silver by the German Government a few years ago resulted, as was predicted at the time, in artificially increasing the value of gold, and the cheapening of other commodities. Efforts have been made from time to time to renew the ancient system, but without avail. The latest attempt seems to have been in the interest of the goldbugs. A bill was introduced in the Bundesrath providing for silver coinage at the ratio of 17¾ to 1 of gold. The old coinage proportion was 15½ to 1. The proposed ratio decreased the worth of silver from 6.45 to 5.71, which is about the bullion price that the monometallists have reduced it to. It would appear that the goldbugs were willing to consent to silver coinage at the reduced value they had conspired to place the metal, but the bimetallists were not disposed to fall into the trap so cleverly laid for them, and the bill was defeated.

THE City of Champaign elects a Mayor and City Council today. The contest is not between the Democrats and Republicans, but between the Prohibitionists and those in favor of licensing the saloons. Mr. Day, Democratic member of the Legislature, who has rendered good service to the reform license bill, is the candidate of the license party for Mayor. The edict has gone forth from the Democratic bosses in Springfield that Day must be beaten in order to punish him for the course he has taken in the Legislature on the reform license bill, and to compass this result an emissary of the Whisky League has been sent to Champaign to see that the saloonkeepers quietly knife Day by throwing their influence against him and for the Prohibition candidate. The result of Day's defeat will be "no license" in Champaign City for the ensuing year; but the saloonkeepers are instructed from Springfield by the Whisky League that the effect will be simply to relieve them of paying a high license and enable them to go on selling whisky surreptitiously. They may turn their places into clubs for young men and sell by the bottle, and thus do as much business as before, but deprive the city of $10,000 or $12,000 of revenue from license fees. This alliance between the Prohibitionists and the doggeries is unnatural, but it has been brought about by the mutual hatred of high license entertained by both extremes. If Mr. Day be defeated it will be proof that the Democrats of Illinois are subject to the orders of E. M. Haines and Jim Beardsley, two renegade Republicans; Mike McDonald and Joe Mackin, who run the gambling interests of Chicago; and the Whisky League, which has undertaken to control legislation in this State by the corrupt use of money raised by levying assessments on the doggeries. Such a result will be more damaging to the Democrats than anybody else, but it will be a disgrace to the entire State, and the taxpayers of Champaign will be made the victims of intrigue and corruption.

GOING TOO FAR.

The newspapers have had in the last few days to chronicle a surprising series of acts by foreign workingmen. In all parts of the country they have been moving to obtain an increase of pay on falling markets, which they have a right to do, however foolish and impracticable, but in numberless instances these efforts have been accompanied by acts of arson, riot, and assasination, which might raise the gravest doubts whether we are living in free America or among the Nihilistic bombs and behind the bloody barricades of Paris. The American public looks upon these acts of social war with the profoundest disapproval. It regards them as outrageous violations of our hospitality by foreigners who have found an asylum here. It considers them unwarranted repetitions here of an uncivilized temper which could only be justified when it was the reaction against an equally rough and brutal gendarmerie. They are entirely out of place in a land which has given these foreign instigators of these outbreaks a home and full social and political rights with the natives of the country.

The riot in the Belleville coal district, the bloody assaults by our striking bricklayers on workingmen whose only offense was their desire to earn the support of their families, the similar outrages at Troy upon the non-union iron-molders, are a few of the many evidences that the Nihilistic spirit has been brought to this country by the very men to whom we have offered a safe refuge from the evils which provoked Nihilism. The infamous attack on the home of Scott Davis, the colored coal-miner of Des Moines, was never the work of American workmen. When the police of Des Moines Thursday night reached the place where Davis' house had been they found it a wreck. The whole south side had been torn out by the explosion of a keg of gunpowder which had been thrown through the window. A child was fatally hurt; Scott Davis' wife and the wife of another colored miner were burned and maimed, perhaps fatally. The keg, torn apart and black with burned powder, lay in front of the house, a silent witness of the diabolical purpose of those who threw it into the house.

The offense for which this man, his wife, and child were to be murdered was that he was doing work at a price which was not acceptable to the striking foreign coal-miners of Des Moines. It was acceptable to him. He was an American citizen, laboring honestly to maintain himself and his family, a law-abiding man, and yet in an instant he and those most dear to him are flung into the air and their home destroyed by a gang of foreign miners who owe all they have of freedom to the very law they so shamefully abuse. This is not an isolated case. All through this country, in the streets of Chicago, everywhere, we see the evidences of Nihilistic spirit overcoming the fair face of American industry.

Blowing up innocent women and children and destroying the property of innocent houseowners, beating honest workingmen, slugging fair competitors is not the American style of doing business. If the American does not like his pay or the way he is treated he is too much of a man to stand around and whine about it, or to sneak off and buy gunpowder or dynamite with which to avenge himself on the wives and babies of other workingmen who are willing to take what he is willing to leave. The American quietly puts on his hat and coat and walks off to find something that suits him better. These infamous outrages which crimson the industrial columns of the newspapers are the work of aliens who have been kept down by centuries of suppressive violence, and are thoughtless and unreflecting enough after they have found a haven here from all their oppressions to repeat on their small scale the acts of savagery and despotism from which they fled.

These dynamitards of industry must be given to understand that there is a limit to the license to which they were invited by the people of this country when the doors were opened to them. They can vote with us or against us. They may underbid us in the labor market. They may take away the prizes of our municipal and State Governments. They may exclude our American boys from apprenticeship to the trades, but Americans draw the line at the murder of workingmen and their wives and children, because they choose to work and do not choose to accept foreign dictation as to whether they shall work or at what price. Perhaps we shall have to give up this point and concede the right of aliens to kill any negro or white workingman that "gets himself disliked" or refuses to join their secret society and obey its un-American rules; but just now there is a disposition among Americans to insist that the application of said rules shall stop short of assasination.

THE ELEVATED-RAILROAD BILL.

One of the few good things done by the Illinois House of Representatives is the passage by a vote of 81 yeas to 19 nays of what has been known as "the Elevated-Railroad bill," which was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Adams, the new Congressman from the North Division. Before the bill can become a law it must pass through a test of reconsideration and some hitch about the emergency clause, and then return to the Senate for concurrence; but there is reason to hope that the jobbers cannot beat it. The principle of the bill ought to save it from so much as a single adverse vote, for it merely proposes to put elevated-railroad schemes upon the same footing as other occupation of the streets for railroad purposes; and, as elevated railroads are more objectionable on the thoroughfares of a city than any other kind of railroad, certainly the people ought to be protected against the rapacity of construction companies and the purchase of franchises from the corrupt Common Council. The text of the bill is as follows:

> SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That no person or persons, corporation or corporations, shall construct or maintain any elevated or other railroad, or any elevated or other way or conveyor to be operated by steam power, or animal power, or any other motive power, along any street or alley in any incorporated city or village, except by the permission of the City Council or Board of Trustees of such city or village, granted upon a petition of the owners of the land representing more than one-half of the frontage of the street or alley, or of so much thereof as is sought to be used for such elevated or other railroad or elevated or other way or conveyor; and the City Council or Board of Trustees shall have no power to grant permission to use any street or alley, or part thereof, for any of the purposes aforesaid, except upon such petition of landowners as is herein provided for.
>
> SEC. 2. When the street or alley, or part thereof, sought to be used for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall be more than one mile in extent, no petition of landowners shall be valid for the purpose of this act, unless the same shall be signed by the owners of the land representing more than one-half of the frontage of each mile, and fractional part of a mile, of such street or alley, or of the part thereof sought to be used for any of the purposes aforesaid.
>
> SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

With such a law as this it will be necessary to procure the consent of a majority of the property-owners of every mile of street which any elevated railroad should propose to occupy, and to do that it will be necessary for the projecting company to buy up more than one-half the abutting property. It will not pay to do this, and hence it may be expected that all the construction schemes will fall to the ground.

Experience in New York has proved that the elevated railroads do not accommodate what may be called the local city travel. The distance between the stations and the climbing of long flights of stairs more than offset the gain of time for short distances, and the horse-cars and the stages in New York run as full as ever. The elevated railroads are used by residents of up town and the suburbs, but the people residing in the suburbs of Chicago have ample railroad facilities now. In New York the railroad depot nearest the centre of the city is at Forty-second street; but in Chicago suburban railroad trains leave from the very business heart of the city and run out in all directions. The various divisions of the Northwestern Railroad accommodate the suburbs to the north and to the west of Chicago, and the trains leave at the Wells street bridge. The Illinois Central trains, which can be taken at several points on the Lake-Front, accommodate the large Hyde Park district. The Michigan Southern and Rock Island trains start at Van Buren street, and accommodate the suburban travel to the south and for the extension of the main thoroughfares of the city running north and south. The Burlington & Quincy and other railroads running through various suburbs start from the Union Depot on Madison street. With all these railroad ramifications starting from central points in the city, Chicago people who live in the suburbs are vastly better served now than they would be by any system of elevated railroads, and there is no reasonable claim for the sacrifice of any part of the already magnificent thoroughfares of this city to such speculative purposes. The schemes are suggested only in the interest of construction companies which expect to grab exorbitant profits out of building the roads and then to unload the stock upon the public.

An idea prevails to some extent that the objectionable features of the elevated-railroad system can be avoided by running the roads through the alleys, but there are no alleys extending from the business centre of the city to the suburbs. Besides, even if there were, business blocks back up to the alleys and need them, and a railroad running at the rear would be as destructive of goods and trade as if running in front; and it is clear that the noise and the black and dirt would be as much of an infliction upon residences if run at the back as if they were run along the front. Elevated railroads are not needed in Chicago, and would pay nobody but the contractors and Crédit-Mobilier construction companies. Under these conditions owners of property should have the privilege of protecting their interests against the speculators and jobbers.

THE "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING" COURT-MARTIAL.

It is well enough known to every one that the fund for the support of the Illinois volunteer militia is very scanty, that the two small regiments in this city are hard pressed to meet their expenses and more than once have had to appeal to citizens to help them, the appropriation by the State proving insufficient for their actual wants. In the face of this scarcity of money and the onerous tax levied upon the soldiers two officers of the First Regiment, Col. Knox and Capt. Purinton, being engaged in a ridiculous dispute over nothing, a mere inconsequential technicality that could have been settled by the Brigadier-General in half an hour, have engaged in a court-martial which has sat for more than a month, engaging the services of *six* other officers and fourteen witnesses, and for the expenses of which the inordinate bill of $2,200 is now presented, with the expectation that it will be paid out of the scanty fund, amounting to $3,800, which is allotted by the State to this regiment. In other words, considerably more than one-half of the fund is to be used to meet the expenses of a senseless squabble between these martinets, and the boys of the regiment will have to be taxed to meet the consequent deficiency in their little enough fund at the best. That we may not be charged with exaggerating the trifling character of the squabble the following extract from the reporter's notes will show what it is about:

> The court-martial grew out of a senseless dispute between Col. Knox and Capt. Purinton. The latter had signed himself simply "Capt. H. G. Purinton," when signing company orders. Col. Knox insisted that he should sign himself "Capt. H. G. Purinton, commanding Company I, First Regiment." There were precedents found in the military code of the United States and the several States that justified each officer in claiming that he was right. But nothing would heal their wounded "honah" but a court-martial.

The subject of this court-martial rises to about the dignity of a school-boys' squabble over a game of marbles. Six officers must be selected at an expense of $200 to $300 each to sit in solemn conclave over this tomfoolery. Fourteen witnesses are summoned to testify what they know about this nonsensical wrangle, and a stenographer is employed at a cost of several hundred dollars of the fund to report the silly stuff. An entire month is devoted to the farce and it costs the regiment, which probably doesn't care a pinch of snuff about the question or about the so-called "honah" of either of the contestants, the expensive charge of $2,200. It is not the first time that militia officers have made themselves supremely ridiculous in Chicago, but since the days of the famous Lieb court-martial, which set the whole city into a guffaw of derision, we cannot remember an occasion so absurd or comical as this one. It only goes to show that men who appear to have good practical sense in their everyday clothes abandon it at once when they don a uniform.

If there were nothing about this affair but its farcical merits one could afford to laugh at it as an exhibition of martinet weakness, but it is more serious than this, for it affects the pockets of the rank and file, who have no interest in the petty squabble between the Colonel and his Captain. Not one dollar should be paid out of the State fund for the expense into which these two gentlemen have plunged the regiment. They should be made to pay for their own music, and if they refuse they should be requested to resign, and their resignations should be accepted so quick as to make their heads swim, and without asking why or wherefore. More than this, the officers who composed the court-martial ought to be court-martialed themselves for dragging out the silly and ridiculous performance for a month, and thus making an undignified and unmilitary display of themselves before these soldiers and the public. If they and all concerned realized the disgust felt by the community towards the farce they have played, and its indignation at their attempted raid upon the little fund of the regiment, they would quietly tear up their bills, and say nothing more about the silly business in which they have been engaged. Boys might be excused, after being severely trounced, for such a performance, but there is no excuse for full-grown men.

"REGULAR" LIFE-SAVING.

The American Medical Association will meet in Cleveland the first week in June. The uncivil war which has been so hotly waged in New York between the "old code" and the "new code" will certainly come up before the association this year as it did last year at St. Paul. Then the American Association refused to admit the delegates from New York because their State society had thrown overboard the prohibition of the old code against helping homeopaths to save the lives of their patients. In the interval there has been a very acrimonious discussion of the whole subject in the ranks of the New York Society, as a result of which the majority in favor of the proposition that there are circumstances in which considerations of humanity should take precedence of professional etiquet has been very much increased.

As a matter of fact, the "regular" life-savers do habitually consult with the "irregular" life-savers. They do this in New York and in Illinois alike, at their own discretion, regardless of the permission or prohibition of the code. The higher the physician stands in his profession the more likely is he to do this. Especially is it true that specialists among the "regulars" make a practice of consulting with the practitioners of other schools. Everything is grist that comes to their mill, and whether it comes through a homeopath or an allopath is of no consequence to them, though they are among the most vehement in their opposition to a change in the rules that will permit the whole profession to do as they are doing.

With a mere question of discipline within the Medical Association the public have no interest, but they will watch keenly to see whether the country and village doctors who ruled the expulsion of the liberal New York delegates last year will again have the upper hand in the Cleveland meeting this month. The confidence of the public in the "regular" life-savers will be greatly shaken if they witness a repetition of the spirit of bigotry and intolerance that disgraced the association last June. Doctors are not the depositaries of a mass of inspired and revealed truth about the origin and treatment of physical evil. Their position is not sacerdotal. It is scientific. They have penetrated but a little ways into the mysteries of life and death, and those of them that know the most are the most willing to confess this.

Under these circumstances the position which the practitioners who hold diplomas from the "regular" schools of medicine maintain towards the graduates of the other medical colleges savors of the same kind of humbug which marked the Roman augurs who are said to have been so conscious of it that two of them could never meet without a broad wink at the expense of the rest of the community. There may have been some excuse for this clannishness in the last generation when the country was comparatively raw and a great many men in the backwoods who found blacksmithing rather hard work took to saddlebags and pills, but for its maintenance now there is not the slightest extenuation, and it can only prejudice their patients against them and in favor of the other side. To carry this refusal to recognize other practitioners to the extent of declining to consult with them at the bedside of the dying, as the American Association still insists they must do, is monstrous. If at the coming meeting the American Association does not abandon this medieval position it will subject the medical profession—that is the "regular" part of it—to the reproach of being the illiberal profession.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

After the long eleven years' struggle between Prussia and the Vatican, which first conspicuously arrested public attention in 1872, when Bismarck declared "Rest assured we are not going to Canossa, either in body or mind," the negotiations have once more reached a critical stage. If not broken off altogether past all hope of compromise they have at least proved so abortive that Prince Bismarck has announced to his Ministers that he will take the regulation of church matters into his own hands, independent of Rome, and submit a bill in the Diet providing for the modification of the May laws.

Many minor points of disagreement have come up between Prussia and the Vatican, but the three great points around which everything else settles and upon which the great battle has been fought are the three laws passed in 1873, the first requiring the Vatican or its representatives to notify the Government of all its candidates for its acceptance or rejection; the second, depriving Rome of any disciplinary power over the priesthood and confining that prerogative to Germans; and the third, that no one could occupy an ecclesiastical post in Germany who had not been educated in a German school and university and passed a State examination. Upon these three general points the negotiations have proceeded thus far without settlement, though M. de Schloezer, the Prussian representative at the Vatican, on the one hand, and Cardinal Jacobini, the Secretary of the Pope, on the other, have evidently been sincere in their efforts to effect it, the marplot, according to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, being Cardinal Ledochowski, Archbishop of Posen, who has been the special victim of Bismarck's wrath, and who is said to have great influence with Leo XIII. There was every reason why a settlement should be made, for the contest has been a barren one and has been productive of weakness on both sides. The Falk laws were as much a source of distraction to Germany as they were to the Vatican, and kept the Roman Catholic subjects of the Empire in a constant state of doubt as to their duty between the claims of the church on the one hand and of the Government on the other. As to the real sentiments of the two contending parties, the correspondent to whom we have already referred says:

> The Chancellor knows that the Pope cannot give way as to ecclesiastical jurisdiction and be left without control over the Prussian clergy. The Pope knows that he may make concessions not touching any fundamental doctrine, as also that the education of priests must be settled by a compromise, not by a refusal. Prince Bismarck feels that an arrangement with the Vatican would be followed by a great pacification in Germany, and that the clergy under the Pope's friendly influence will cease to be sullenly hostile to the Empire. He knows that this internal peace is essential, and perceives with his characteristic perspicuity that to war against a moral force with which there might be harmony is to impair the principle of authority on which all Government rests. An arrangement with the Vatican has become one of his yearnings. So, too, Leo XIII. does not conceal that that arrangement is his paramount idea. He, too, feels how fruitful it would be.

With this end in view, the Prussian Government recently addressed what was understood to be a final note to the Vatican. Its exact import is not known, as it has never been published. The only concession, however, which it contained was a promise not to put into practice those sections of the May laws which provide for the punishing of priests who officiate without the permission of the State authorities. It was not satisfactory to the Pope, as it made no mention of any revision of the May laws, such as he had specified. It made no mention of the vexed questions of the education of young priests or the jurisdiction of Bishops. It was regarded only as a truce, not as an arrangement for permanent peace, and, suspecting that it was only a ruse for gaining further time so as to arrange new intrigues, the proposals were declined. It may well be imagined that Cardinal Ledochowski influenced the Pope against accepting the single concession offered, for it touched the very point which was made against him and which ultimately resulted in driving him out of Germany and compelling him to seek shelter in the Vatican.

So the proposals were rejected, the negotiations have failed, the Baron de Schloezer quits Rome, and Cardinal Ledochowski has had his little moment of revenge by making the relations between Rome and Germany unfriendly again. From the general tenor of these negotiations it is apparent that the Pope will not be satisfied until the obnoxious May laws are all stricken from the statute books. How far the new action taken by Bismarck upon his own motion of submitting a bill to the Diet intended to remove the objections to the laws will affect the Papal decision remains to be seen, but at present the rupture appears to be complete. If the Pope refuses to reopen negotiations upon any other basis than the entire expurgation of the laws there is little hope for peace, though what can ever be gained in a struggle with an enemy who makes a passive resistance and cannot be persuaded by force of arms?

RAILROAD STORM IN CALIFORNIA.

In a recent interview in New York, Leland Stanford, one of the Central Pacific syndicate, said that the communistic spirit had died out of California with the recovery from the terrible panic that followed the collapse of the great bonanza. By communistic spirit that excellent gentleman means the spirit which has attempted to regulate the railroads and the other anti-social combinations of capital in that State. By the same reasoning he regards as communistic the spirit which refuses to transfer to him and his associates the land-grant of the Texas Pacific. The latest news from California indicates an impending revival of this communistic spirit.

A popular cyclone is brewing in the air of California. A great mass-meeting was held last (Saturday) night at San José by the people of Santa Clara County, who have at last risen in popular indignation against the "outrageous exactions" of the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads. The call for the meeting was signed by hundreds of the leading men, by ex-Judges, members of the Legislature, by Republicans and Democrats alike. This is understood to be the first of a series of uprisings that will extend all through the State. They will be specially aimed at procuring the impeachment of the Railroad Commissioners, who have proved themselves the tools of the Huntington and Crocker crowd. These demonstrations were suggested by the Governor of the State, who says: "The anti-monopoly issue is the issue of the age."

It is as good a proof as any of the tightness of the grip which the railroad corner has on California that the Railroad Commission, which was thought to be one of the chief achievements of the new Constitution, should have broken down so completely in practice. In other States the institution has worked admirably. It has done a great deal of good in Illinois. Its operation in Massachusetts, in England, and in various other States has been so satisfactory that there are now Railroad Commissions in twenty-five States in this country. In California alone has the commission proved an entire and calamitous failure.

This is simply and solely because there is nowhere else in the the United States a combination of capitalists of the same pitiless greed and iron-handed despotism as those who control the railroads of that State. No railroad-man has ever asserted the defiant doctrine that the railroad owes the public no duties and is subject to no public control as Leland Stanford, of California, has done. No men in the United States, with possibly the exception of the Standard Oil Company, have used public franchises with so shameless a disregard of public responsibilities as the Central Pacific syndicate. There has not been developed elsewhere in the United States so striking an instance of what stood forth so clearly in France at the end of the last century—the anti-social tendencies of privilege, whether that privilege be priestly, political, or monetary.

The telegraph Saturday morning announced that the Railroad Commissioners of California had proposed a reduction of 23 per cent in the freights and fares of the Central Pacific. This is an attempt to avert the storm of just wrath which is rising in California. It is to be hoped that it comes too late to arrest the proceedings which shall disgrace those who have betrayed their trust and shall put a more efficient check on the Central Pacific syndicate, which is one of the most dangerous aggregations of capital which has arisen in the United States.

Their latest plan shows how anti-American are their spirit and purposes. They are holding California bound in an iron chain so that it cannot market its fruits, and cannot attract the immigration of American farmers from the rest of the country, because they cannot live as Americans must live if they pay the railroad rates that Californians must pay. In order to get a sufficiently servile class of cultivators, this syndicate are now making arrangements for the wholesale importation of French and Italian peasants whom they can put on their lands and from whom they can take in railroad charges all of the fruits of their labor except what is necessary to maintain them according to their low European standard of existence. The political and social and industrial evils that must flow from any such forced movement of masses of European peasantry into this country cannot be exaggerated, but these count as nothing to the men whose only conception of American citizenship is to get all they can out of the American people and give as little as possible in return.

A MEETING of the conductors and drivers employed by the South Division Railway Company was held at an early hour yesterday morning, and the proceedings were reported in THE TRIBUNE. While the communication relating to a proposed reduction of wages was addressed only to the conductors of the cable-cars, the grip-drivers—or a majority of them—believe that Superintendent Holmes contemplates a further reduction, and will shortly ask the "grippers" to accept less wages. For that reason they sympathize with the conductors and will generally act with them in case a strike occurs. Conductors are asked to work for 20 cents an hour. By this schedule a man who puts in ten hours' time each day will receive $2. The conductors say this is not adequate compensation, and in a document which was submitted to Superintendent Holmes yesterday they inform him that rather than serve for 20 cents an hour they will desert the cable-cars at 12 o'clock today. Residents of the South Side are especially concerned in the outcome of the trouble.

BISMARCK'S attempt to come to an amicable understanding with the Pope has fallen through; much to his chagrin all his efforts to restore religious peace have been frustrated. Says a dispatch to the London *Times* from Paris:

> For eleven years people have been watching indeed the controversy between Berlin and the Vatican, and unweariedly taking note of its successive phases. It was in May, 1872, that Prince Bismarck in a memorable speech exclaimed, "Rest assured we are not going to Canossa, either in body or mind." He added, "Nobody can ignore that public opinion within this Empire as regards peace between different religions has become troubled." And a year later the situation was still more troublous, for the Prussian Parliament had passed three bills, whereby ecclesiastical dignitaries were bound to name to the provincial authorities the candidate for any ecclesiastical post, it being also provided that disciplinary power over priests could be exercised solely by Germans, and that education in a German school and university, together with a State examination, was an essential preliminary to any ecclesiastical post. Everywhere, however, in Germany, France, Italy, in the Vatican itself, there are individuals and bodies interested in delaying or frustrating it. To speak merely of Germany, there are newspapers and parties which will cease to have importance whenever the conflict between Pope and Empire ends. They have everything to hope from continued war. It has been sought to dwarf Powers into a dispute about individuals. To speak more plainly, it has been sought to make Cardinal Ledochowski the great obstacle to reconciliation between the Vatican and Prussia. Herein the Pope, the Chancellor, and even Cardinal Ledochowski himself have been misunderstood.
>
> Yes, Cardinal Ledochowski, the expelled Polish Bishop, at the Vatican seems a living protest against an understanding. It is said that at the times when Leo XIII. goes down to the garden to inhale the fresh air of which he so stints himself by his self-imprisonment, the Cardinal, always on the alert, accompanies him and murmurs unconciliatory counsels in the Pontiff's ear. It is also said that in the committee intrusted with the Prussian question Cardinal Ledochowski has a preponderating influence, and that Leo XIII. was offended at the idea that he should deprive the Cardinal of the shelter of the Vatican.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne, who has been selected to succeed the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of Canada—a much-coveted post—is a scion of a noble house and honorable lineage. The grandfather of the present Marquis was a "Rupert of debate" in the House of Lords thirty years ago, and had a somewhat singular method of preparing himself for a great speech. It was his custom, on the afternoon of an impending debate in the House, to walk around the garden in rear of Lansdowne House in Piccadilly, muttering to himself, cane in hand, and to switch off tops of flowers or whatever had an upright stalk, as if chastising imaginary enemies. The faithful old gardener felt so chagrined that he would retire to hide his vexation, knowing the danger of disturbing his master in a reverie of excited thoughts. The present Marquis, when a child, was so scrupulously tended by a doting young mother that neither cream nor butter was allowed to pass the infant's lips lest it should mar a delicate complexion. The natural result was a debility and sickly paleness which warranted invoking the advice of the Queen's physician, Sir Benjamin Brodie. This eminent Esculapius immediately created a revolution in the nursery by prescribing rich cream and fresh butter ad libitum. The nurse was instructed to allow the little fellow to steep his chubby fists and arms to the elbows, if the nascent Lord should feel so disposed, so that grease might enter the system at every pore. The sequel showed a healthy, bouncing lordling. His father, Lord Shelburne, was the eldest son of the former Marquis, and the present Marquis' title as the eldest son of Lord Shelburne was Lord Clanmorris, so that the dignified title he now wears is his second name.

RAW-BEEF GILL, of Monmouth, Ill., threatened to see Representative Cook "later," by which Cook pretended to understand with a pistol, and therefore asked for police protection, but maintained, at the same time, that he could "thrash five such men" if all were unarmed. We cannot help feeling that this is one of the rhetorical exaggerations for which the Boston Monday Lectureship has become famous. Three is as many as the most powerful pugilist can thrash at a time, because he can, with a little agility, keep three in front of him; but there is nobody, whether pugilist or lecturer, who can contend with three in front and two assailing him in the rear. Gill's behavior was probably bad, but Mr. Cook put himself in the wrong by alluding to the rawness of his meat. The food on a man's plate has been held in every age and clime sacred from observation or hostile criticism by bystanders, and the reformer Cook's forgetfulness of this shows how imperfect his studies in the field of minor morals have been.—*N. Y. Post.*

"I KNOW of no better illustration of the rapid increase of city property valuation," remarked Thomas Kirkpatrick, the jeweler, "than that of the Goelet property which I have just vacated at Broadway and Nineteenth street. The two buildings which have been torn down cost the Goelets $9,500 only. They never put a dollar's worth of improvement on either, though I and others did. Last year their income from the two was at least $25,000. I paid for my building $13,000 and the taxes, which often ran up to $1,800 a year. A fine building is to be erected for one of the jewelry manufacturing firms, and the site is now valued at $250,000." The old mansion opposit, in which the one surviving member of the Goelets still resides, surrounded with farm fowls and animals, and decrepit with old age, is not to pass away until the occupant does.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Springfield *Journal* thinks the greatest danger to the passage of the reform license bill is "grease"—bribe-money subscribed by the Chicago doggeries. It says:

> There are always found in large legislative bodies "men who have their price." At least two such have already been found on the Republican side of the Lower House [Rook and Wendell], and it would be surprising if a large corruption fund did not find others who were weak enough to succumb. Almost any excuse or absenteeism will do just as well as a negative vote. A declaration that the member "isn't going to stay here all summer," as Wendell said on the struggle to seat Bradwell, accompanied by the act of going home to attend to his saloon business, will be just as satisfactory to the Liquor League as voting "No."

A PERFECT model of a steamship with the stern and side propellers, a recent invention at Dallas, Tex., was placed in a pond of water, steam raised, and the stern propeller first put in motion. It crossed the pond in 10½ seconds. Then all three were set going, when the tiny ship crossed in six seconds. Thus the speed was increased 45 per cent, and the fact demonstrated (apparently) that a steamship which crosses the Atlantic in seven days can with this new attachment cross it in four. The inventor is confident of increasing the speed of steamships 60 per cent. It runs much faster than with the stern wheel working in reverse.

KING OF THE CROOKS.

Arrest in Boston of "Dr." Langley, the Originator of Scores of Bogus Corporations and Swindling Concerns.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—James W. Langley, alias Dr. Langley, alias Henry Langley, known throughout the country as the king of "Peter Funks," was arrested on the arrival of the Fall River boat train. For years he has been operating in the leading cities of the East and West as a promoter of stock-jobbing operations, organized on paper for swindling purposes. One "corporation" is the United States Construction & Investment Company; another is the Limited Live-Stock Express Company. The "construction company's" headquarters was fitted up with great elegance, and occupied by a small army of clerks, Langley's victims, who were induced to invest their savings to obtain a situation, and who never received any salary, dividend, or principal, which were all "secured" by blocks of stock in the construction company. It was found that the company was sending out a beautifully-printed prospectus, which set forth that "the Construction & Investment Company—capital stock $600,000—was authorized by its charter to buy, sell, and deal in new inventions for railway service; to secure patents in all countries; to organize corporations for the purpose of developing improvements and enterprises connected with the railroad service; to negotiate capital for the promotion of such enterprises; to build railway rolling-stock and sell, own, and lease the same; to construct railways; to buy and sell railway stocks, bonds, and securities; to own any real estate or personal property necessary or convenient for the business of the corporation." The prospectus further stated that the company had correspondents in all the railway cities throughout the world. The capital stock was represented as fully paid, with a large surplus in the treasury. During the last five years Langley organized a score of bogus concerns. A Bostonian named Wortell, who was inveigled into one enterprise, lost fully $100,000. All Langley's concerns proved worthless, while his victims are legion. Langley is supposed to have numerous confederates in various parts of the country. Langley is said to have served a term in the New York penitentiary, and also to have several indictments standing against him in the West. The costly furniture and trappings of the office of the "construction company" were mortgaged some time ago.

Some weeks ago John H. Langley, his uncle, wrote to the Doctor, stopping at the Victoria Hotel, New York, telling him that he was in an impoverished condition, and asking that his stock be turned into money. He said he knew large sums had been realized at Boston, but Nettleton refused to give him any, and that if he was not cared for he would make it warm for the whole party. The Doctor replied, recommending his uncle to be of good cheer, and stating that he would see him in Boston this week. The reply fell into the hands of the police and led to the arrest of Dr. Langley, who is now in jail under a nominal bond of $10,000, which probably will be increased to $100,000 tomorrow.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

A Cut of 20 Per Cent of the Production of the Distilleries.

CINCINNATI, O., June 2.—[Special.]—For some time back whisky has been quoted at about $1.13 on 'Change, but the market has not always been firm. In fact sales were made not infrequently a shade under the quoted prices. This was done by two or three of the largest houses cleaning up the daily overstock at a reduction when the local market was overloaded. Naturally this occasioned some complaint among those who bought at the market price. For a time it almost threatened to disrupt the pool, otherwise the Western Export Association, and for the purpose of talking over the matter a meeting of local distillers was held this afternoon. Today the cut to 20 per cent of capacity went into effect, and now all the distilleries in the association are running and making a gross amount of 25,000 bushels only. The situation was discussed quietly by the gentlemen today, and they agreed that while the plan for keeping the agreed market price steady that had been followed might have its disadvantages, it was about the best arrangement that could have been made for the purpose. A suggestion was made to ship the surplus highwines that accumulated to Baltimore, but no action was taken in that direction. It was unanimously agreed to maintain the pool until Sept. 1, when it is believed that with the reduction in capacity and with corn on a rising market the price of whisky at $1.13 can not only be maintained, but lifted. To dissolve the pool now would be an injustice to those distillers who had sold their capacity to others nine months ago for one year.

Rockford Agitated Over the Question of Night Traffic in Liquor.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—The City Council recently increased the license fee $100, making it $600. The saloonkeepers sent a petition to the Council asking that body to allow them to keep open until 11 p. m. instead of 10, as now. This was partially granted, an ordinance to this effect being presented and laid over under the rules until tomorrow evening, when it comes up for final passage. Saturday the local papers contained numerous communications from leading citizens opposing the passage of the ordinance. Today in nearly all the churches a vote was taken on whether or not they wished the saloons to remain open until 11 o'clock. In every case the vote was overwhelmingly against it. Tonight the Rev. Dr. Woodbury delivered a stirring address on the subject.

The Law to Be Enforced.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—Yesterday Mayor E. C. Allen issued a proclamation to all saloonkeepers that, in consequence of the great amount of lawlessness and disorder growing out of the sale of liquors on Sunday, hereafter the laws prohibiting such sale will be strictly enforced, as well as the law forbidding the sale of liquors to minors at any time. The police have had especial orders to enforce these provisions, and in the event of conviction the saloonkeeper's license will be revoked. It is understood that this will prevent the sale of liquor at the Schwabian picnic-excursion, which comes to this city from Chicago the 17th inst. The Mayor's determination in this matter meets the views of all law-abiding citizens.

The Canadian License Law.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 2.—[Special.]—The Dominion Alliance met and passed a resolution generally accepting the new license law with satisfaction, specially those portions of it which stop the sale of liquor to minors under 16. It provides a system of inspectorship and closes the saloons from 7 on Saturday night until 6 on Monday morning. Exception, however, is taken to the clauses requiring two-thirds of the votes for an opposition to a saloon, requiring the three-fifths vote for local-option, and making the time for the separation between saloons and groceries 1887 for villages and 1890 for cities.

A Veto from Milwaukee's Mayor.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 2—[Special.]—Mayor Stowell has decided to veto the ordinance lately passed allowing an appeal from the Mayor to the City Council in saloon-license cases. He will send in his veto next Monday, giving his reason at considerable length for not approving the measure.

Sunday Closing at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., June 3.—Contrary to announcements made by the saloonkeepers at a recent meeting, all the saloons were closed today. A few dealers sold cigars.

GEN. AND MRS. GRANT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3.—Gen. and Mrs. Grant arrived in the city last night, remaining until this afternoon, when they left for Lexington. A reporter interviewed Gen. Grant on the political situation, the latter expressing the opinion that Blaine and Logan were each very strong men for the Republican nomination for 1884.

NAVAL ACADEMY BOARD OF VISITORS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 2.—The Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy organized this morning. Rear-Admiral Howell was elected President, and Senator Lapham Vice-President. The board adjourned till Monday.

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FOREIGN.

The Czar Publicly Praying for a Quiet and Peaceful Life.

Frontin the Winner of the Grand Prix de Paris Over Seven Competitors.

The French Admiral at Madagascar Insisting on the Pound of Flesh.

Five Arrests at Waterford—Archbishop Croke Visiting His Parishioners.

The Proposed Remonetization of Silver Defeated in the German Bundesrath.

RUSSIA.

A SPEECH FROM THE CZAR.

MOSCOW, June 3.—After the fête at the Petrofsky Park yesterday the Emperor invited the Village Elders and Marshals of the provincial nobility to dinner. Addressing the Elders, he said he was glad to see them. He thanked them for entering so heartily into the festivities of the coronation, and added: "When you return to your homes do not credit the senseless rumors respecting the redistribution of the grants of land. Such rumors were started by the enemies of the Crown. All the property must be unassailable."

Addressing the Marshals he said: "I thank you for your fidelity. I am convinced of the cordial feelings of the nobility, and hope they will support everything conducive to the benefit of the throne and fatherland. May God give us a peaceful and quiet life."

A TERRIBLE CRUSH.

Five persons were crushed to death in the tremendous crowd that sought admission to the Petrofsky Park.

UNATTENDED.

The Emperor and Empress drove through the city to the Convent of St. Sergius today without an escort. There was a grand parade of Circassian troops today.

FESTIVITIES.

A banquet was given today in honor of Waganoff, the Press Censor, by the foreign newspaper representatives. There will be no fêtes at St. Petersburg for the present. The Czar will not make a state entry into that city.

UNDER A CLOUD.

The Mayor of Moscow, who, it is stated, intends to resign in consequence of the disapproval of his speech at the banquet to the Mayors of cities, said in the speech that he hoped the Czar would institute a constitutional régime.

THE IRISH.

MORE ARRESTS.

DUBLIN, June 3.—Five members of the Republican Brotherhood have been arrested at Waterford on a charge of being connected with a conspiracy to murder.

CROKE.

Archbishop Croke today visited Tipperary, one of the parishes in his diocese. The town was gayly decorated in honor of the visit, and an address was presented to him, to which he replied from the altar of the parish church.

A DESERTER.

LONDON, June 3.—McCoan has withdrawn from the Parnellite party owing to Parnell's action in the recent McCoan-O'Kelly affair.

LONDON, June 3.—The promoters of the Parnell fund hope to raise £30,000, of which America is expected to furnish one-half.

THE VATICAN.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—The absence of Catholic clergymen who had taken an active part in Irish movements in this city, and especially in the Land League, from the platform of the Cooper Institute Hall the night of the immense meeting to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention, was a subject of surprise, remark, and speculation. Some of the New York priests had been delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and their absence was simply unaccountable. The few priests who were present were young men, assistants, and clergymen who happened to be in New York on a visit or business. There was only one New York pastor present, and his presence on that occasion was as remarkable as was the others' absence, for he was never known to take any part in Irish affairs. Recent developments have at length explained this singular aspect of affairs. In the afternoon of the evening of the Cooper Institute meeting the leading Catholic pastors of this city and diocese received each an official communication, of which the following is a literal copy:

"THE RECTORY, FIFTH AVENUE CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK, May 21, 1882.—*To the Rev.* ——: I am directed by the Cardinal to request that you will not attend the meeting of the Land League this evening. Yours truly,

"WILLIAM QUINN, Vicar-General."

COMMENT.

"That," said a well-known and highly esteemed Catholic pastor of this city, taking the note from a bureau drawer and tossing it indifferently on his table, "that is what I call a piece of stupid impertinence, and my belief is that it was issued without the Cardinal's knowledge. The fact is that the Cardinal at that very time was lying sick, unable to read a paper or lift his head from his pillow. I don't suppose he knew that such a meeting was going to be held at all."

"How, then, do you account for the issue of the letter?"

"It is plain that the idea could not have originated with the Cardinal, for if it had he would have instructed his secretary to send it out. But he does not trouble himself now about the ordinary affairs of his diocese. His coadjutor, Archbishop Corrigan, looks after them. The way it occurred was, I think, that the Vicar-General, dreading that the Pope would be denounced at the meeting on account of the late circular of Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, went over to the Cardinal and imparted to him his fears and asked permission to send out such a letter. I consider it the work of the Vicar-General. But I don't think he ought to have made any distinction, for a favorite companion of his was at the meeting."

"Did the receipt of this note keep you away from the meeting?"

"It did not. I would have been there, notwithstanding the letter, only that duties connected with my parish prevented me. I hold that neither the Vicar-General nor the Cardinal has any right to dictate to me in such matters."

"Shall you pay any attention to the letter as far as the Irish-American League is concerned?"

BOLD STATEMENTS.

"Unquestionably I will not. If a number of men belonging to my congregation, or of respectable men from any place, come to me and ask me for the use of the basement of my church to hold an Irish national meeting in it, I will not only give it to them, but I will preside at the meeting, if they so desire."

"Would that not get you into trouble with your ecclesiastical superiors?"

"What could they do to me? Had I gone to that Cooper Institute meeting—as I had a perfect right to do had I so wished—all the Vicar-General could say to me when he met me was that I did not take his advice. No doubt he might have undertaken to lecture me; but what would that amount to? Nothing. A wrong impression prevails among the people outside in regard to matters of this kind. The public think that we are deprived of liberty of all kinds, even to going to a public meeting, and that we must submit to every note of this kind. That impression is altogether wrong. We have political rights, which no Vicar-General, Cardinal, or Pope can interfere with. Any priest who has heard confessions or been around among his people since the publication of the Roman letter of interference in Irish political affairs knows the vast amount of harm that document has already done."

Another prominent pastor, who had also received a copy of the above circular, took another view of it. He, however, agreed that the Vicar-General or the Cardinal had no right whatever to interfere in the matter.

ANOTHER VIEW.

"I see all this question quite clearly," he said. "The note of the Vicar-General is simply an echo of the circular from the Roman Propaganda. I have carefully watched the course of public affairs in Ireland, and especially the Land-League agitation, and I foresaw a conflict of some kind between the people there and the authorities at Rome. There is a distinction in regard to Cardinal Simeoni's circular which I have not seen made yet, but which should be made. The letter is the letter of Cardinal Simeoni as a political and Papal Secretary of State. He has no right to talk for the church, nor has the Propaganda, nor has the Pope himself, with his whole College of Cardinals, unless his words are on the subject of faith and morals, and are addressed to the entire church. The letter is simply the letter of a politician, but, coming from Rome, is depended upon to have great weight with the uneducated masses of the people, whose intellects have not been trained to the art of making fine distinctions. Some time ago I became convinced, from the information received and from my own observations, that there is a secret political alliance between England and the Papal Court. It is developing every day and soon it will be plain as daylight to the most dull of comprehension. The basis of this alliance is that in the general upheaval in Europe, to which all the indications now point, England will see that the temporal power of the Pope is reëstablished, and that he will once more rule as King over the Papal States. This is the day-dream of the Papal Court, and their belief that that day of temporal sway will surely come is as strong as any belief they possess. In return for the service which England is thus to perform the Papal Court is to use all its influence to keep Ireland under English control. This matter is all politics and no religion, and the mistake which has been so far made by Irish Catholics and, in fact, by the American public, is that it is all religion. You remember some weeks ago, when it was reported that the Cardinal had received Alexander Sullivan, the President of the Irish National League, a cable dispatch came here stating that Cardinal Simeoni had sent a communication to the Cardinal asking him if it was so, and, if so, requesting an explanation. I believe Simeoni sent that communication, although it was denied here that he had. But if you have watched this incident carefully you will see that particular pains were taken in the denial of the report about the Simeoni dispatch, to make it public that the Cardinal only saw Mr. Sullivan in the hallway for a few moments while on his way out of his residence, had not invited him in, as ordinary courtesy would have under the circumstances dictated, and had no conversation with him on such affairs. That carefully-made explanation was intended for England, to assure her that no encouragement or countenance had been given to the Irish League through its President, and for the Irish-American public here to show them that the Cardinal did not indorse or approve of the league. If there was no object to be obtained, why was there so much care taken to make this explanation?"

AN OFFICIAL OPINION.

Dr. William B. Wallace, a member of the Council of Seven of the New League, said in reference to the matter: "It is quite true that the Vicar-General issued this order, or rather request, and that it was complied with quite generally by the clergy, although I certainly noticed some persons at the meeting, of which I was the Chairman, whom I knew to be priests. I regret very much that the church authorities have taken this action, and I suppose it means that they do not wish the clergy to mingle in Irish politics in this country. I do not think the circular of the Pope to the Irish Bishops was the cause of this letter, but I think very likely that Father Quinn feared that, as the result of the circular, some hot-headed Irishmen might get possession of our meeting and denounce the Pope, and on his account he requested the priests to respect themselves and the Pope by absenting themselves. I am as conservative a Catholic as any man, and individually I may say that I question much the wisdom of any action on the part of the church which raises a question between the priests and the people. I am afraid the authorities will find that they have made a great mistake in this matter. I for one don't consider it consistent with my duties as a Catholic to be remiss in my duties as an Irishman to my native land."

VERY SATISFACTORY.

Vicar-General Quinn was seen in his library at the Rectory of the Fifth avenue Cathedral, and was asked in regard to the circular note.

"What note?" the Vicar-General inquired.

"The note sent to the Catholic priests of this diocese advising them not to attend Land-League meetings."

"Well, what is it you want to know?" the Vicar-General observed, becoming the interviewer.

"Any explanation or remarks you might have to make regarding it, and the extent to which it is to apply in the matter of attending meetings. In short, the object to be gained by the circular."

"What of this circular?"

"There is great excitement at present in Ireland and here in regard to this question of interference with the action of the priests and people in political matters, and everything connected with it is regarded as important."

"Yes, there is excitement, I know, and I am not going to say anything to increase that excitement. I have nothing to say, sir, on the subject—nothing whatever to say."

MRS. PARNELL.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—The pictures and other works of art owned by Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell are to be sold by auction tomorrow evening at Leavitt's art rooms. Mrs. Parnell recently disposed of family laces and her jewelry to personal friends. The house and farm at Bordentown, N.J., have been advertised to let. A friend of hers said that the report that Mrs. Parnell intends to go abroad is incorrect, but that her devotion to land league interests for three years past has excluded attention to her private affairs and her resources have diminished. She is adding something to her income by literary work. The incomes of her two sons, Charles Stewart Parnell and John Parnell, have been lessened by Land-League agitation. John Parnell's income, £2,000 sterling from land in Ireland, has not been received in three years. A year and a half ago he settled on a plantation in Georgia.

THE VATICAN.

AN AMERICAN COUNCIL DECIDED UPON.

ROME, June 3.—[Special Cable.]—I have reason to believe that letters were issued by the Propaganda some days ago and are now on their way to New York summoning all the American Archbishops to Rome to receive the Papal instructions and make preparations for a provincial council of the whole American church, which is to be held next year at some town in the United States not yet designated. Although the reasons for the summons are only incidentally political, the Archbishops will, of course, be required to report on the state of politico-ecclesiastical affairs in America, especially in regard to Ireland. The nominal, indeed the chief, object of the council is to tighten the bonds connecting the Catholic Church of America with Rome, and to concert various disciplinary measures tending to render the mode of spiritual and social life of Catholic ecclesiasticals more austere and severe than under the influence of democratic-republican institutions it has become lately. The greatest importance is attached to this council by the Vatican.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—Inquiries in this city this evening relative to the subject matter of the above dispatch showed that in very well-informed ecclesiastical circles the probabilities of a plenary council had been discussed for some days past, and there was a strong belief that one would very soon be convoked. One of the clergymen attached to the cathedral told the reporter that nobody in this city except the Cardinal could say with absolute certainty whether a plenary council would be called or not, because the instructions of the propaganda were always kept inviolably secret, except in so far as their fulfillment might render their disclosure necessary. "I believe, however," the reverend gentleman continued, "that such a council will be called, and its effect upon church discipline in this country cannot but be very widely felt. The Holy See would not be likely to take such a step without the most careful thought of the probable result, and you may be sure that all of the Archbishops of the United States will be required to give an account of the exact state of the church in their respective provinces. It is quite plain to my mind that the propaganda and his Holiness have determined to do all in their power to put a stop to the interference of the clergy in political or other non-religious questions, and the summoning of the Archbishops to Rome will be a fitting preparation for the work to be done by the proposed council. I have no doubt that the primary cause for summoning the council is to be found in the fact that the disturbances in Ireland have brought censure on the church. As these disturbances are said to have been in a measure caused by American contributions to the Parnell and other funds, which have been more or less countenanced by the clergy here, Rome undoubtedly thinks that the only way to abate the evil is to authoritatively condemn the countenance of such movements by clergymen."

FRANCE.

THE GRAND PRIX.

PARIS, June 3.—The race for the Grand Prix de Paris was run today and was won by the Duc de Castriess' Frontin, Sir Johnstone's St. Blaise second, and Count de la Grange's Farfadet third. Reneuse and Derviche made the running with Frontin third until rounding the last bend, when Frontin took the lead and won by half a length. There were three lengths between the second and third. Satory was fourth and Regain fifth. Eight ran.

MADAGASCAR.

Voltaire says the French commander in Madagascar has been instructed to withdraw his forces from that country only after Queen Ranavolo has recognized the French protectorate as specified by the treaties of 1840 and 1841. The Admiral will insist on the right of Frenchmen to own land in Madagascar, and will claim an indemnity of 1,500,000 francs for the cost of the expedition. It is stated that overtures have been made with a view to coming to an understanding with France.

A DUEL.

George Cassagnac and an old Sergeant-Major fought a duel with swords on the Swiss frontier tonight. Cassagnac's throat was pierced, and it is feared the wound may prove fatal.

CABLE NOTES.

Alberto Mario, the trusted friend of Garibaldi, died at Lindaria Sunday morning.

The German Bundesrath has decided against the coinage of silver at the ratio of 17½ to 1.

In the chess tournament Blackburn and Winnawer played a draw game, and Mackenzie beat Noa.

In the election at Rome yesterday for members of the Chamber of Deputies Colonna received 5,223 votes and Ricciotti Garibaldi 3,096.

The Tribune at Xeres has sentenced one member of the Black Hand Society to lifelong servitude and another to seventeen years for the murder of a man who declined to join the society.

FIGHTING A SERPENT IN A SHAFT.

[Socorro (N. M.) *Sun*.]—At this time of the year dangerous reptiles are most frequently seen in New Mexico, and are most aggressive. Last Tuesday evening two prospectors came into Socorro who relate a strange experience they had with a rattlesnake the week before. The particulars are downright "snaky," and but for the reputation these men bear for veracity we would not publish them. In prospecting about fifteen miles ea[illegible] La Joya they found copper float, and sep[illegible]d to trace it to the lead. One of them, Ed Bennett, on reaching a small hill, discovered an old shaft. He fired a shot to notify his partner, and began explorations. The shaft looked to be about forty feet deep, and about thirty feet distant there was an incline connecting with it. He prepared to descend by this. When nearly at the bottom the loose wash gave way and he was precipitated downward. He shouted out to his partner, and was preparing to look around, when to his horror he discovered that his descent had stirred up a rattlesnake. The blood-curdling warning was rattling horribly in the silent hole, and caused cold sweat to ooze from the prospector's forehead. The glistening eyes of the reptile shone upon him in the gloom, but he was too unused to the place to distinguish further. He retreated to a corner, and as the shaft was a large one—about eight feet square—he had time to seize a rock and prepare himself. The serpent followed, and springing at him struck its fangs into the top of his large prospecting boots, and coiled about his legs. At this time he could see his surroundings, and with a desperation equal to the occasion, and before the reptile had time to withdraw its fangs, he grasped its scaly neck and closed his hand with a vice-like grasp. Then ensued a contest between man and reptile, desperation and fury.

The huge serpent alternately tightened its coil about its enemy's leg till the blood ceased to circulate, and shook itself in the vain endeavor to wriggle from the iron grasp. Its horrid rattling denoted its furious struggles. The prospector heard the hisses, could see the bright greenish eyes flashing fire, and feel the wiggling of the scales as he held the snake, but whether standing or thrown to the ground or lashed by the tail of his aggressor, he held his grip. He would occasionally yell in the hope of reaching the ears of his partner. For at least a quarter of an hour the struggle continued, the prospector the while growing weaker, keeping the fangs from his body, but feeling that his enemy was slowly choking to death. Its lashing became slow, it writhed less, and finally, after one last struggle, was dead.

The prospector continued his yells until his partner came, being too weak to rise. After some trouble he was raised to the surface, still grasping the serpent with his widely-distended mouth and protruding fangs. It was a long time before he could renew circulation in his leg, and he is limping yet. The snake measured twelve feet and had eighteen rattles. The mine was christened the Serpent's Lair, not liar. All this happened on May 17 at 3 p. m.

MRS. ROEBLING.

The inevitable woman appears even in so mammoth a structure as the Brooklyn Bridge. The New York *Times* says: "As soon as Mr. Roebling was stricken with that peculiar fever which has since prostrated him, Mrs. Roebling applied herself to the study of engineering, and she succeeded so well that in a short time she was able to assume the duties of chief engineer. Such an achievement is something remarkable. To illustrate her proficiency in engineering one instance will suffice. When bids for the steel and iron work for the structure were advertised for three or four years ago, it was found that entirely new shapes would be required, such as no mill was then making. This necessitated new patterns, and representatives of the mills desiring to bid went to New York to consult with Mr. Roebling. Their surprise was great when Mrs. Roebling sat down with them, and, by her knowledge of engineering, helped them out with their patterns and cleared away difficulties that had for weeks been puzzling their brains.

HOW A TOWN BECAME PECULIAR.

In Cass County, Missouri, is a town with nothing peculiar about it except its name, which is Peculiar. According to local tradition it came to receive that singular appellation in the following manner: When the settlement had become sufficiently populous to need a post-office one of the prominent citizens sent a petition to Washington to have a post-office established. In reply he was asked to suggest a name that would please the people, to which he responded that "the people were not particular so long as the name was peculiar." Thereupon the post-office was christened Peculiar, and the name has never been changed.

SUICIDED FROM LONESOMENESS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 2.—[Special.]—An Irish emigrant named Jonathan McKean, aged about 20 years, jumped overboard from the steamer Rhode Island, of the Providence & New York Line, when that vessel was near Stonington last night, and was drowned. He had become separated in New York from his family, consisting of eight persons, who were en route for Lowell, Mass., and was directed to take the Rhode Island so as to join them. He was a stranger in a strange land, and the lonesomeness of his position and the sense of his loss in being separated from his family induced despair and he drowned himself.

FEDERAL SOLDIERS' GRAVES DECORATED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 3.—The graves of Federal dead in the National Cemetery were decorated this afternoon.

JAMES W. SHEAHAN.

Mr. J. W. Sheahan's condition was reported at midnight to be slightly improved. He was at that hour resting easily.

Parlor suits from $40 to $1,200 at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State street.

SPURGEON.

An Eloquent Discourse in the Tabernacle by the London Divine.

His Subject the Story of the Child Jesus Lingering in the Temple.

Architecture, Music, and Learning of No Avail unless Christ Be There.

When the Soul Is Quickened by His Presence the Mind Is Quickened.

Men Will Never Be Perfect Servants of God until They Walk Before Him.

LONDON, June 3.—[Special.]—The Tabernacle was thronged, as usual, today with a great crowd of people anxious to hear the remarks of Mr. Spurgeon, and the edifice could not contain all those who came. The preacher delivered an unusually eloquent discourse with great impressiveness. The discourse was as follows:

> But they, supposing him to have been in the company, went a day's journey, and they sought him amongst their kinsfolk and acquaintance.—*Luke ii., 44.*

Here is a supposition, a mistake, and it yielded a good deal of sorrow to those who made it. Yet may we, in the hands of God's spirit, make it yield profitable instruction to us. We will begin our discourse by saying it was a most natural supposition that Jesus Christ should have been in the company. When the Israelites came up from their allotments once in the year they made groups at first starting, and then as they got a little on, these groups combined and made one larger band, and as the roads to Jerusalem came together they formed a great caravan. So, when they went up to the house of God at every annual feast, it must have been a very joyous occasion and delightful season, especially if they sang those psalms which are supposed to have been written for the pilgrims to the sacred shrine. What with prayer, praise, and holy conversation, in the prospect of meeting together in Jerusalem at the throne of the Great King, this must have been a very grand occasion.

THE CHILD JESUS.

It was natural, when all was over in Jerusalem, that the Child Jesus should go back, knowing the time His parents would go, and that He should go back in the company with which He came, with His kinsfolk and His acquaintances, and so go back to Nazareth. But I gather from this that it is very natural to expect that Christ should be there, because He was a child who loved good company. He was not stoical, not singular so as to affect singularity. In the highest sense He was singular, as wholly harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners, but throughout His life He never affected singularity, either in His dress, His food, His speech, or His behavior. He was a man among men, mixing with them. No man was more thoroughly a man than He was; more true than He was, and I expect as a child He was thoroughly a child, and not one who would be singular, stoical, or retiring, so as to desire to be alone. Certainly He was never one who sulked, and never one of those who would make himself disagreeable and then show that disagreeableness by stealing away when he might be expected to be present. They knew the sweetness of their dear child's character, they knew the sociableness of His disposition, therefore they supposed Him to be in the company—a supposition most natural nowadays, knowing what we do about Him and more than they knew, for we know of old His delights were with the sons of men. We know that when He came into the world, He came seeking, not coming to be sought; but He came seeking, seeking even the lost ones, and never seeming to be happier than when He was in the midst of His disciples or surrounded by publicans and sinners, and feeding the great famishing crowd. He was one who loved to be in the company, and sometimes when I think of living in such a city as this with all its millions, it is enough to break one's heart when we consider the sin, irreligion, and neglect of God that there is; yet it is sweet to hope that He who loved to be in the company when He was here will certainly come with all His power to bless in these great haunts of men. If ever physician was wanted in this hospital, if ever shepherd was wanted to look after the sheep, it is here where such a multitude of perishing sheep are without a guide.

He has such a love for the sons of men, and draws all men to Himself; therefore we expect to find Him where the crowd is most strong, and we may go forth into the dense masses of humanity in all lands and hope to find that Jesus Christ will go with us and be present in the multitudes of these perishing. It was a most natural supposition that they would find their child among the company that was going home. They never expected that He would be found in any wrong place. There was a supposition that He would be in the company. No thought ever crossed their minds that He would be found in any haunts of sin or questionable place. Expect my Lord amid the throng of perishing men. We do not expect to meet Him among the giddy multitudes that seek for pleasure, nor look for Him in the theatre or anywhere where the question of morals might be raised. We expect to find Him where saints meet together to worship God, where men are laboring hard for their daily bread. We do expect to find Him where they lie suffering for His help, but think not He can be found where any could blame Him for being present. Let His example be followed; let us never get into questionable places; never go where our Master would not have gone. There are some places where we cannot suppose Him to have gone; let it not be supposed we can go there; let us go only where we expect to dwell in fellowship with our divine Master, and where we should be happy to be found if Christ would come to call us to Himself.

It would be helpful to us to judge of where we may go if we ask if Jesus would have gone there, but if He would not have gone there, let our feet refuse to carry us. So much, I remark, that it was natural they should suppose Him to be of the company.

Secondly—This supposition brought them great sorrow, from which I gather that we ought, with regard to the Lord Jesus Christ, to leave nothing as a matter of supposition. Supposing Him to be of the company, they happened to miss Him, and had to go and seek Him, sorrowing. Why did they lose sight of Him at all? Why did they not keep with Him? They missed Him through some little carelessness. They had got into trouble through supposing Him to be of the company. Don't suppose anything of Christ, either about His character or His powers.

I have heard of a German who evolved the idea of a camel out of his own inner consciousness. What kind of a camel it was I do not know. Some people evolve Christ out of their own inner consciousness. If you do so you will make a Christ nothing like the Christ God sent among us. The whole conception of Christ is divine, and it is a fact, and it is not possible that the most ingenious fancy should add anything to the life of Christ that squares with it. If you have ever read the invented history of Christ during His boyhood you should throw it into the fire and say it does not fit in; in fact, all spurious books which have been written and pretend to be a part of the canon are shown to be spurious when compared with the writings of the four evangelists. Do not suppose anything about Christ. Read the word of God, see what is revealed about Him, and accept that without the slightest alteration. Never clip the King's gown. Take it as it is meant in all its beauty and perfection. Believe what the Holy Ghost has written concerning the man Christ Jesus, the everlasting Son of God, but do not bring suppositions into your theology. This has been the cause of the division of the church into sections—not truth revealed, but fiction imagined. I may start this theory and another man another theory, and this hypothesis is brought up and supported by letter of the Scripture, although not by the spirit, and straightforward they begin to differ. Let us lay aside every hypothesis and every supposition, for these things will only bring sorrow, and let us stick to the real Christ as He is revealed in the Scriptures.

Supposing Him to have been in the company, this caused them great sorrow. So again, beloved, do not take anything as to Christ at hap-hazard and peradventure; for instance, do not suppose Him to be in your heart. Do not suppose that I was baptized when I was an infant; therefore I am regenerate, that will not do; do not say I have been baptized as a professed believer, therefore Christ is in my heart. Alas! inward grace is not tied to outward signs. Blessed are they that have the spirit; it is to their profit. But do not suppose the grace of God goes with the sign. You would say: But I have attended the communion table. It may be that you have attended regularly at His table and never have known Him, and He may never have known you. Don't imagine that because you are in Christ's church, accepted as a believer, that you have Christ with you. I dread lest any of you should think your certificate of church membership should be a certificate of salvation. Don't suppose that Christ must necessarily be in your heart because you have been a professed Christian for a great many years. It is difficult to know how long hypocrisy may be kept up, how long we may be deceived: whether man may not die with his eyes blinded with deceitfulness and sin. Don't imagine Christ to be in your heart because you are an elder, deacon, or pastor. Wo is me, if after I have preached to others I may be a castaway. But such things have happened. Men have been sweet of voice, but bitter of heart, and have been taking the word of God in the letter of it, but they have not known the power of the everlasting spirit, and verily I say unless the spirit of God do rest personally upon each one of you it will be all in vain for us to suppose He is in our hearts, for the supposition is damning falsehood, and might blind our eyes that we may be taken to execution. And don't even suppose that Christ is in our company as an assembly. Do not go up to the place of worship and say Christ is there; He may not be there. Is it not a sad thought that out of the thousands of assemblies, tens of thousands who are gathered this day, there will be many in which Christ will not be present, for unless His gospel is preached, and preached in the believing power of the Holy Ghost, Christ is not there. All our architecture, millinery, music, learning, and eloquence will not do. Christ may be absent, even if all these things are present it may be worship, but the life of worship may not be there, and it brings great sorrow in the long run to the church if they take it for granted that He is there when He is not there, for if He does not come to the feast it is no feast; it is but an imitation of the festival.

The bread is taken away from the hungry spirit. We must have Christ, and I pray that we may break our hearts if ever we meet together in the most minor of all our gatherings without the Lord Jesus Christ being there. If He does by His spirit bless us afterward and we discover that He was not there we will have to seek Him sorrowing as His mother had to do. Let us not take it for granted that the Lord Jesus Christ is with us in Christian labor.

We go out to do good thinking that Christ must be with us, perhaps because He has been before, or because we believe ourselves fully equipped for the service, or else because we don't often think whether He is with us or not. When He is not with us we toil all night and think of nothing, but if He is with us He teaches us how to cast the net, and a great multitude of fish will be taken.

If Christ be not with us we are like Samson when his hair was shorn. He went out as at other times and thought he was going to smite the Philistines hip and thigh, but, as Dr. Watts says, "He shook his fine limbs with vast surprise, made a feeble fight, and lost his eyes." And so will it come to us if we imagine that because we have been helped in years gone by that we can do without fresh divine assistance, the fact being we ought to seek the Lord in prayer before the smallest engagement that may become the most important act of our lives. You are going to see an old bedridden woman. Do not talk to her without saying, "the Lord be with me that I may speak comfortably to her soul." You are going to take your class this afternoon. You have taken it so many times that you get your dinner and walk off and do not think what you are doing. Will that do? Can you afford to waste one single Sabbath afternoon or one opportunity to speak to those youngsters? Some of them may be dead before next Sunday or never come to class again. Go not without your Lord. Do not go as if you feel sure He would be there. I believe there are many getting into the habit. Why did He hide Himself that day from His mother? Because she had to be taught as well as ourselves what was the value of His company. Perhaps if you had unbroken fellowship with Christ you might not know how sweet He is, how bitter it is to lose Him, and I can picture Mary when she lost this dear child of hers. What tears were in her eyes! Now she began to understand what old Simeon said, "And a sword shall pierce thine own heart also." A sword was piercing her heart then. I think I hear her going through the streets saying, "I sought Him, but found Him not." Everywhere the same question was put by her who so loved Him, and she got no peace, no rest until she found Him, and who so precious in her eyes when she at last found Him in the temple. How careful she was with Him; how happy she was to think no harm had come to her dear child. If you and I should lose Christ in our service and make a failure of it, we should go and say to Him, "Lord, do not leave me again. Oh! what a fool I am! Give me wisdom. How weak I am; give me strength! How worse than silent I am if Thou art not helpful to me! How heartless it is that all my talk seems, and how flat it falls upon the ear if I have not Thy spirit and life in my speaking." If all our preaching were in the life and presence of our Divine Master how very different it would be. Do then learn the lesson that you must not take everything for granted about Christ, but must make sure of His presence; never be satisfied with its and buts; be sure of it. If you are not sure about your health be sure of being in Christ, along with Christ. If you are not sure of your business, if you are not sure of the deeds of your house, if you are not sure of your marriage lines, at least be sure of this, that you have got Christ, that He is yours, and that He is with you. If you have any doubts give no rest, no sleep to your eyes, or slumber to your eyelids till the Holy Ghost has given to you the spirit and certainty that Christ is in you, the way, the truth, and the life. Thus have I used the text two ways.

Now, thirdly, would the supposition made by those people instruct us? Supposing Him to have been in the company. Young people, children who are here present, here is something for you. Jesus Christ has been in the company, and they went home from Jerusalem. He was about 12 years old. If you are about that age, or more perhaps, how would He have behaved Himself that day? I am sure when they all joined to sing a psalm, that bright-eyed boy would have been among the sweetest of the singers, and He would have sung most hearty praises of God, who was His Father. Now, whenever you come up to an assembly of God's people, give your whole hearts to the service. Sing His praises, join in the prayers, drink in the truths with us as Jesus would have done. And then I think somehow Jesus would have been found in that company listening to those wise people as they talked about what they saw at Jerusalem. The conversation would probably have been about the Paschal Lamb. So the dear child who was the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world, if He had been there would have said first to one, then to another, "What does this mean?" and then He would make remarks about how He enjoyed these words of praise, how He loved to see the smoke of incense arise to Heaven.

He would make a series of remarks and have learned all He could from the best of the people. So, whenever friends come to your father's house, try and learn all you can from them. Treasure up what they say; have a deaf ear to those who speak amiss, but always be ready to listen to those who will teach you about God and His servants and about Heaven, and there is more about this child that may teach the young ones. I am sure if He was in the company going home He would have been a most obliging child there. If anybody had wanted any little burden carried He would have been the first to take it; if any kindly aid could have been rendered I do not know what any other Jewish boy would have done in the company, but I feel certain that this Son of Mary would have come forward with much kindness and gentleness to do all that he could to make all of them happy. Blessed are those boys and girls who make everybody happy. I am sure Jesus Christ would not have done in that company what some children would have done naturally, performed all sorts of new tricks, doing everything that they ought not to do, but He would have been just the liveliest, sprightliest boy of 12 in all the company, and yet for all that the most careful, courteous, and most happy there. There would have been no quarreling where He was. His very presence would have given peace to all. I should like you to think how Christ would have acted in that company, and when you are with your playmates still carry this in mind, what would Jesus have done, for what Jesus would have done is the safe rule for you, supposing Him to have been in that company.

Now, you older folks, supposing Him to have been in the company, I warrant there is not one of you who would not have said, I would have taken care of Him, I would have taken Him under my wing, I would have had my eye on Him if I had neglected the rest. You say that honestly, and mean it; but you have got an opportunity of showing it. Christ is still in your company; you can find Him among the poor; you will find Christ in the room of sick folks. I wish God's people would addict themselves more to calling on the sick and cheering them in their illness; but, as you say you would have taken care of Jesus, prove it by taking care of the sick, for they are Christ Himself. You can prove it by taking care of the young, for every young child comes to us under the guidance of Christ, Who said, "Suffer little children to come unto Me for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." If in that company you would have taken care of the child Jesus, also take care of the orphan for Jesus. If in that company was for the time an orphan having lost father and mother, and you, had you been in that company, would have said, "I must take care of that beautiful boy."

Look after orphan children wherever they are and let them represent to you the Jesus of that day when His parents were not with Him, and prove that what you feel of life of Christ when you are reading the Bible is not merely mechanical sentiment, but practical principle exemplified in daily life. Now I change the run of our thoughts altogether just a few minutes in closing. Forget the child Jesus now and let me use the word. Then supposing Him Whom we worship and in Whom we trust, supposing Christ to have been in that company, and supposing we knew Him to have been there, supposing Him to have been in our company this morning, how happy would such company have been. If Christ be in our company we know we cannot but be blessed. You may have seen the pictures of the martyrs in the Lollard's Tower. They are to be burned. They are conversing. Supposing Him to have been in that company, I could have wished to be there, even to have shared their burden. Could not you? Again we see only a few poor people met together in a cottage, but talking about Christ as people seldom do now, and Jesus Christ is there, and how their hearts are burning within them! How happy they are!

If the company might be depressed or bad, yet supposing Him to be in the company how restful will all the mourners be, how every burden is made light, how every aching heart begins to rejoice. Supposing Him to be there, in His presence there is fullness of joy. O get Christ into your circle and that circle will swim with delight. If Christ is in the company how united they are. Whenever Christians fall out it is because He is not in the company. When Christian people fall to fault-finding and quarreling with one another, my heart says, supposing Him to have been in the company, they would not have acted so. They would have looked at Him and forgiven one another. They would have hardly had need to forgive. They would neither have given nor taken offense, but their hearts would have flowed together in one common stream. The sheep are scattered everywhere on the hill until the Shepherd comes, but they know his voice and gather to his person. Christ is the centre of unity, and when we get Him in the centre of the church, divisions and schisms will cease to be. Supposing Him to have been in the company, how holy they all grow; sin dies as we look upon it. Men's wayward passions yield to us and are swept away. How devoted they become. Supposing Him to have been in the company, what prayer! There is no hurrying over the morning devotions, no slipping down at the bedside half asleep when Christ is in the company; then our hearts are praying all day long. How teachable we are when Christ is in the company, and what sweet communion when He is in the company. O, how souls go out to His soul, hearts to His heart, and how we are knit together in the one Christ; how happy, how united! How holy is the company, supposing Him to be there, and how lively they are. Why, in these warm mornings, people seem inclined to go asleep in the house of prayer, but when He is in the company they shake themselves and rouse themselves and feel full of life, power, and energy in the divine service, for when our hearts are warm our bodies can't freeze. When the soul is quickened by His presence, then the whole mind is quickened. So when the sun rises the light wakens thousands of sleepers, though no voice is heard—no voice is wanted; the beam of the sun is sufficient. When Christ comes each sleeper wakes up and is full of zeal and energy for Him, and if Christ is in the company how earnest we grow, how anxious for His glory, how intent to win souls! I am afraid it is because Christ is not in the company that we allow many sinners to go by. You have heard of dear Mr. Pason, one of the most eminent servants of God, who was out with a brother minister who had to make a call at a lady's house? He went in with him, and the lady requested them to take tea. Mr. Pason was in a hurry, and the lady was not a Christian woman, and he was anxious to go, but ultimately remained on condition that he was allowed to invoke the divine blessing, which he did with much fervor. The lady waited on him with great attention, and when he left he said, "I thank you much for your great kindness; but how do you treat my Master?" as he pressed her hand. He left, but the work was done, and shortly afterward she opened her house for the preaching of the Gospel. If Christ is not with us we go on in and out among dying men and women. We let them be damned without one hope of salvation because we have not heard the voice of the Lord saying, "Abraham, I am God Almighty, walk before Me, and be thou perfect," for we shall never be perfect as servants of God unless we walk before Him and He is with us. Then we will be earnest in winning souls, and I am sure, dear friends, to close this point, if He be in the company, then we shall drop our doubts and fears.

How strongly shall we believe because we are living in fellowship with Him. How safe shall we be against temptation, even as sheep are safe from the wolf when the shepherd is near. What blessed heavenly lives we shall lead. It will be a small change for us to rise from earth to heaven if He is always in the company. The family, the business, the street, always in our direction, ever, always with us, by day, by night, on land, on sea. Supposing Him to be in the company, we shall be in company indeed. May we live to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints.

Now, lastly, I meant to dwell, by way of teaching consciences that Christ has been of the company whether we have seen Him or not—I want you to look back on what the company has been. Supposing Him to have been of the company when you were disputing the other night. Yes, a point of doctrine came up, and you disputed over it. Did not you grow very warm about it? Did not you go away from that friend with whom you disputed almost hating him? You know you did. Now, supposing Him to have been of the company, you would not have disputed. I dare say that He was there, but if you had recognized that He was there you would have put it more smoothly. You would have said, "I should like to state it as Christ would have stated it, not for the sake of getting the best of the argument, but for the sake of experience." You know you were wrong, but you said you would never give in though you knew he was right. Then, wherever we begin talking to one another upon these mooted points and whenever we differ let us say, "supposing Him to have been of the company." I will speak of it in the spirit of the Lord and Master and we shall not lose anything through those, won't suffer, but, on the contrary, truth would gain and so should we. Now then, again it may be that some little time ago, some to whom I am speaking, were acting in such a way that no one could have discovered them and the wordlings. Somebody was trying to do the best for himself and you were trying to do the best for yourself. I won't say there was any dishonesty, but did not you say, I am awfully near to thy mind, brother? You said something, but I suppose I must not be so uncharitable as to say it was a lie, but still it was not the truth, was it? If anybody else had said it I would have thought it was hardly so. Oh, I know how business-men will deal with one another sometimes. The buyer, you know, is quite as intent upon cheating as the seller is; they take one another in mutually, and trade seems to be getting rotten right through because of the desire of people to get things far below the price at which they were produced and the intention of others to sell even if they sell things for what they are not.

I cannot imagine Peter cheating John with Christ looking on, nor Peter dealing hardly with Malchus or any outsider with Christ near. Should not our dealings among the sons of men be such as God would approve of? For He is our Master and Lord; and let us imitate Him. I do not wish to be personal this morn, but if the cap fits I hope you will wear it. But the other day you were in company, and they were talking a great deal of profanity, or was it skepticism or unbelief? You who were Christ's disciples were there. There was a joke; it was not very clean; but you laughed, did you not? And did you say anything for Christ? You held your tongue quite quiet. There were some fine opportunities, but you did not put in a word edgewise at all. Now, supposing Him to have been of the company, He must have looked at you and have said: "What! Is all this said against me, and never a word from him whom I have saved!" That is Peter all over again. If you did not deny Christ it was the same spirit that made you keep silent. Don't you think if you remember that the Lord Jesus Christ is with His people and works among them that you would act differently to what you do the evenings when your friends meet? If Christ was in the company do you think the evenings would have been spent as they were? Dr. Chalmers was once at a nobleman's house, where he spent an evening with various friends. They talked about labor and poverty. There was an old Highland Chief there who wanted the Doctor. They went to bed. I do not think they had spent the evening wrongly, probably rightly, but in the middle of the night there was heard a cry. Dr. Chalmers' room was opposite that of the Highland Chieftain, who was taken suddenly ill and died in a few minutes, and the best man in the house, Dr. Chalmers, was the first to feel that if he had known the man was going to die he would not have occupied the time as he had done, but would have said something about the Lord and Master. Supposing Christ to have been in the company, He would have done so. Do you think there should be so many occasions at meeting and yet so little done for and thought of Christ? The happiest evenings Christians spend, I think, are when they talk of secular subjects, and mix up prayer and thanksgiving with the whole, and then retire and sleep over it, and in the morning wake up and do not regret it. Have we not heard of some Christian friends going to give up working for Christ, and a dozen going to leave His service? One was going to leave the Sunday-school; another was about to leave a Christian church to break up and go to pieces, saying: "I have been tired and weary, let others and younger ones take up the work." Supposing Christ was in the company, would such an observation have been made? If Christ be with us we hope to live with Christ as long as we do live, and spend the last moments of our lives in His service. I recollect John Newton, when they said to him that he was too old to preach, that he would do well to keep at home and not go into the pulpit at St. Mary Woolnoth, he said: "What! was the old African blasphemer sent to preach his master's love only to give up now?" Now do not let anything, either infirmities or age, prevent you still persevering in the service of Christ, and whenever you feel you must give it up, suppose Him to be of the company, and then quick march and you will be to the front again, and the battle will not be turned against you. God bless you, dear friends, and may He this afternoon at the Lord's table be in your company. Amen.

A POP EYE.

[Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer-Sun*.]—There was an occurrence in Northern Liberties yesterday which beyond doubt has no parallel in any known history. While John Daniel, or Hughes, a negro, better known as "Pop-Eyed John," was walking along the street his right eye popped out and fell down on his cheek. It hung there for several minutes, and John was frightened out of his wits from fear that he had lost his eye. He laid upon the ground and gave vent to his grief in loud groans, and while he was struggling around the eye quietly resumed its position in the socket, and, to John's great surprise and happiness, he could see from it as well as ever. The gentleman who reported the occurrence to us says it was witnessed by seventy-five or eighty people.

PAYMASTER WASSON.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 3.—Maj. Wasson, the army defaulting Paymaster, in an elaborate address to the court, will plead guilty of embezzling $5,400, but resist the charge of embezzling the $18,000 he is alleged to have lost.

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CHICAGO, Oct. '82—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is [illegible] years. Previous to wearing your Truss I had great difficulty in keeping up the rupture. THOMAS CHANNELL, [illegible]
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THE PULPIT.

Prof. Swing Discusses the Creation as Described in Genesis.

He Believes God Did It in a Business-Like Way—One Section at a Time.

The Rev. Mr. Culbertson of England Preaches on Law Modified by Love.

Sermons by the Revs. Ritchie, Jenkins, Henson, and Heilman.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of St. James' Roman Catholic Church in Kenosha.

PROF. SWING.

The Days of Creation.

Prof. David Swing preached the following sermon at Central Music-Hall yesterday morning, taking for his text the entire first chapter of Genesis:

The account of the creation contains at least that method of world-making which man would pursue had he power to perform such great tasks. He would divide the vast project into fragments, and setting apart one task for one day or season he would assign another work to a second day, and a third work for a third period. Six large achievements would ask for six large periods. The human mind is limited, and does not love to have its attention divided. Its language is, "I shall attend to that as soon as I am done with this." History tells of some remarkable men who could dictate several letters and read and be read to all at the same time, but so far as these persons are not mythical they are phenomenal. Out of the long experience of the human race has been fashioned the maxim: "One thing at a time." Man is easily confused or distracted and is thrown out of tune when many duties or pleasures or favors are offered him or asked of him in the same instant. Man's mind is made up of successive waves of activity—and they flow best when they flow in one direction.

When the author of Genesis sat down to commit to manuscript the popular idea of creation as held in his period, he betrays a law of his race; more than that, a law of God in the race—that principle of progress by means of successive waves or impulses. That stupendous army, the races of men, does not advance in solid mass all along the line; but it is hurled forward in columns, and when there is a violent conflict on the right there is peace on the left, and when the centre is in the cloud of battle the two wings stand waiting for orders. The roar of the strife moves about, and so long is the line that the noise of the struggle is not always so much as heard by the troops furthest away from the point of assault. This fact seems worthy of being remembered while we are using constantly such figures as the "battle of life," "the conflict of the ages," "the army of the Lord."

After we have assumed the existence of a God we are rewarded with the inference that there must be therefore great moral ends to be reached, that such a Creator must contemplate results of the most thrilling and sublime order; events far above any man could even desire. The amazing power displayed in the heavens, the bulks, the velocities, the motions, the lights, the colors, all doing God's service in the measureless space, assure us that in the spiritual world there are plans laid of no human proportion. Reason may well assume that the chief victories of the Creator are to be won in the field of the mind. It will not be logical to assume that this race upon earth exhausts that word "mind." There may be other rational beings higher and elsewhere. Dropping this inquiry we may affirm that the universe is not greater in its material than it is destined to be in the soul. The material reached its greatness soonest. The sun with its size and heat, Saturn with his rings, Sirius with his vastness will never perhaps be any more wonderful or perfect than they now are. The distances and times of these bodies will never be greater or less. Thus the material part of God's handiwork came early to its majestic honors. The soul had a different way of being to pursue and will come to its throne later, but that it will at last reach an amazing power and beauty cannot well be denied after one has admitted the being of God. Assuming God as a beginning we must foresee greatness as an end. The heavens have found their greatness; man must be on his way toward some terminus equally great.

That great time will be consumed in this spiritual unfolding must be inferred from two facts. One fact: the vast periods revealed in the study of the past. There are suns whose light could come to us through tens of thousands of years. Their light is here. There are geologic formations which could have been made only by a 50,000-year process. They have been made. Looking back the astronomer and geologist are compelled to call to their aid blocks of time whose measurements dwarf all the generations touched by our written history. Add to the lesson of this survey the thought that God is imperishable and will work into the future forever in such a manner that millions of our years will pass by like our summer clouds, and the feeling comes that the human family will consume uncounted years in carrying onward its gigantic works. Finding much joy in the imperfect mode of being, it can afford to move slowly. Happiness is an attendant of existence. Hence, though the plans of Providence may unfold slowly, the swarms of his children are in the main happy or contented. Many hearts living now feel that this is a grand world, as it is, and with its scenes before the eye, and its sounds in the ear, and its pursuits and friendships in the heart, they regret that they must leave this life so soon. Thus, in the long delay of the Creator's perfect triumph, there is not involved the misery of the inhabitants of earth, for ample provision is made for the welfare of all in the long interval between the humble beginning and the triumphant end. Much of man's discomfort results from his failure to use what means God has granted him for his happiness. Pondering upon these matters we seem to come upon the following conclusions: millions of years back of man a God who will not plan a small destiny for a mental creature; a God who has as much time before Him as there are epochs back of Him; a human race which is quite happy in each passing century and can therefore wait in patience; and then infinit times and progress to come. We seem permitted to gather up all these ideas into one and form of them a philosophy of the moral creation.

Those who expect Christ to make a personal appearance in this year, or in this century, or in the next, and avert by miracle the slow processes of natural law, forget how dear to the Almighty are all these relations of cause and effect, and that the arena of time for their operation is vast and unoccupied. While Christ was upon earth He, as far as possible, lived under natural law. He ate, He drank, He permitted himself to be insulted and even smitten by vile hands, to be arrested, to be tried by an imperfect court, to be put to death in circumstances of honor and shame, the laws of human nature being a part of the large scheme He came to support. A descent of Christ into this world to interrupt its natural action and to relieve man from duty and toil would be to contradict the records of the past, which tell us that this is a working world, and has abundant time for its task and task for its time. It is almost certain that Christ will remain the inspiration of the religious heart, a light to guide all wandering barks but away from our streets, a being never to be met on the shores of time, but ere long by each of us on the shores of a second life.

From this sketch of the times and manner of the moral creation let us pass to apply that theory which expresses itself in that picture in Genesis. It came into that chapter of holy writ from the outside world. Our human race does one thing at a time, and therefore thus the Deity created the heavens and the earth, and thus through His terrestrial agents He is still creating. God is still forming the moral world. We are all living in the midst of creation. The morning stars are still singing together, and the sons of God are shouting for joy. If the six days are ended in which the suns and planets rolled out into their orbits, the six days are still passing in which the universe of mind takes on its forms of utility and beauty. Perhaps the evening and morning of the first day have passed, but it is not probable that the human race has advanced far beyond the first stages of its excellence. Certainly no seventh day of rest has come for God or man. Onward goes the work, and if ages have gone into the foundations, other ages are to be spent upon the superstructure, and other ages upon any final finish, but to immortal things there can come really no finish of progress any more than a finish of life.

This moral construction is in successive waves of new energy and of new work. The attack is not all along the entire front. We may well be sorry that we are unable to see man in his primitive estate. Between the old theologians who taught us that Adam and Eve were perfect human beings and that they began life as adults in a beautiful garden, and the new scientific teachers who affirm that man emerged from the brute forms, we have reached the condition of total ignorance as to how man began his career. All records are lost. We find him able to speak and write a language, able to build a house and a boat, reaching out after the beautiful. We see all around these historic races certain savage tribes which have no written speech and only the humbler arts, but whether they are starting points of the race or only depths to which a higher race once fell, we are unable to determine. Primitive man is no longer to be found. We do not know whether a savage is a first man or only a form of misfortune. We must therefore abandon the hope of knowing the condition of the first generations. We must take our stand beside the historic races and there mark the waves of progress as they rise and beat heavily and then sink.

Epochs seem to sit down to a certain task. Not all forms of industry are pursued with equal thought and fervor. Even had sin and vice not entered into the nature and problems of society, we should still have had a progress of impulses and of idleness; for as good men are creatures of inspiration and of repose and lassitude, so good nations would have advanced by unequal steps. Man, sinful or holy, is of varying enthusiasm and may dash onward for a time and then be smitten with the spirit of peace. The best souls have a flow and ebb like the sea. Sin and vice have modified the phenomena of mankind, but they have not created them. By decree of his maker man hurls himself onward and then rests. Hence all society presents the two scenes of amazing industry and amazing inaction. It is probable that as the mind advances the hours of idleness will diminish in number, and those great deserts in history on which no live or sweet thing grew will be narrowed and the area of life and verdure will be correspondingly enlarged. Rest will never be displaced, for it is that condition of contrast which is demanded in all the pictures of moral beauty. We could as easily think of light without shade as of labor without repose.

The Hebrew age with its Moses at one end and its Jesus Christ at the other was man at a special task. Egypt and other adjoining nations were busy over the same general work, that of struggling with the mysteries of religion. The nations were all theocracies, the philosophies theologies, and the sciences were all colored with the supernatural, and most of the learned men were priests. The air and land and sea were in the possession of superhuman creatures full of evil or good. In that long day the foundations of worship were slowly but deeply laid. The human mind, unable to do two things at the same time, unable to serve two masters, was faithful to a certain study of the invisible, and neglected many possible paths that it might ornament and measure and frequent a favorit road. It was a via sacra for many generations. Egypt built chiefly temples because God was the theme of most thought; it embalmed the dead of mankind and of the domestic animals because its mind was possessed by the hereafter of the forms of life.

Meanwhile the sun-worshipers were as busy over their forms of inquiry, and worship, and belief. Their temples are among the most impressive ruins upon earth. Those tremendous aggregations of steps, and platforms, and columns arose in the name of a moral system that resembled that of the New Testament of later date. The oldest parts of the Zend Avesta lie alongside the best days of Egypt and Judea. From what we can learn in history, man first toiled in the field of religion and left untouched many areas of thought and feeling upon the right and the left. This made up a great day in the construction of society. Its morning and evening brought about a great result.

The classic nations were just as incapable of doing several works at one time; and accepting of the religious toil undergone by others they concentrated upon the beautiful. They carried onward the arts, including literature as an art. Greece became a noble specialist. It discovered many laws of taste, it applied many. It is not probable that Egypt, or Judea, or Persia, could paint a good portrait, or hew out a symmetrical statue, or write a good poem, or construct a great oration, or compose a complete tragedy. Greece as much founded the fine arts as Jerusalem founded religion or the Romans the principles of law. Greece studied the human face and form. And having reached a conception of the eternal beauty, it demanded that by means of exercise, and diet, and manners its living men and women should be specimens of grace and power. Following her special sense Greece fashioned a literature as full of grace as were her statues and columns, and she had as many poets as painters, as many rhythmical orators as skilled sculptors. Her statesmen were *literati*, her Generals were scholars and students, her war was part of her fine art. Her evening and morning were another day in the sublime drama of creation. In those long and rich hours something arose up out of the face of the great deep—something beautiful not destined to sink again, but to be the property of the human family forever. The beautiful in Rome was a continuation of Greece, and the beautiful which reappeared under the Medici family was only a resurrection of the soul of Athens.

Just how many of these days of creation we might find in the lifetime of earth we know not, but they are many and tell us the secret of human progress, that it is by pushing forward a special form of mental or spiritual worth, leaving other forms in the camp or busy marking time, but not taking a forward step. It may be that those ages called "dark" were building up some part of the living temple, but it may also be that that was a great halt, and that those centuries were in a penitentiary on account of their sins. Just after them there set in the construction of individual liberty. Many hands joined in this work. A beginning was made in the thirteenth century when the great charter was signed by King John. The rights of Dukes helped limit the power of Monarchs. Marquis, Earl, and Baron came along to make a division of power and rights. In times, long as to man, brief as to God, came Luther's period, seeking and finding still more of liberty. Recalling the Dutch Republic, and looking at the mild monarchy of England and the settlement of America in the name of human freedom, you must admit that from the fourteenth century to the eighteenth man's grandest task was the development of liberty. The new continent arose from the old dreary flood, and an unrivaled creation it was. And its morning and evening were another day. And God must have seen that it was good.

It must be true that the present is living for some great special end. We are too near it and too much in its daily affairs to make us fit observers of its chief errand in time and space. A nation cannot well be conscious of its whole mission. The Hebrews could not have known that they were growing morals for all future lands, nor could Greece have realized that her art was to inspire nations that should live after her dust. Thus the English-speaking throng of today cannot tell just what part it is taking in the continuous formation of God's human world. Much that now seems important to you and me may fall away as years pass, and out of the immense activity of these generations there may issue a good not now visible to our hearts. It is not at all probable that such a race as the Saxon is living for money or for teaching lessons in luxury. The pursuit of gold makes itself very conspicuous. As the servants of a master, with their blazing livery of cloth, and leather, and brass, and with their many forms of etiquette, are more remarkable than those who pay their wages each month and receive their attentions, so the money of our times is as visible as a scarlet page, but there may also be a master in this case whose habits are plain but whose power is as vast as it is silent and deep. Cicero, Seneca, William the Silent, Gustavus II. of Sweden, Washington, and Jefferson had slaves to minister to their luxury, but the bright costumes of these domestics all passed away to leave the names of their masters to declare their unchanging nobleness to the subsequent generations. Thus it may be that the glittering gold now spread out upon the surface of society is the gaudy servant of some intellectual master who must needs have comforts, but who in some half-divine, half-human manner is laboring for all future humanity.

It may be the special calling of our age to act as a reviewer of all the past. The thousands of years gone have thrown together an immense quantity of things. The quality of much is poor, of much good. Perhaps this is a day of reckoning and of general review—a preparation for a new advance. It is at least difficult to believe that a century so full of liberty, and education, and power is out upon any trifling errand. In mind and energy the greatest of all periods, it must contain within its hidden heart a mission worthy of its power. A part of its task evidently may be found in its ability to subject the forces of nature to the uses of man. It is helping man master the powers of the land, and sea, and air. It is making fifty years equal to a hundred of the older times. Each modern life is equal to at least two old lives as lived in the seventeenth century. If our age is now making the physical powers to spring forward to equal the new intellect it is living a worthy life. The morning and evening are making another day, and the Creator will call it good.

Thus in outline a moral creation is seen as now taking place. We are all in the midst of the sublime scene carrying onward the task and carried also by it toward a far-off destiny. We shall not live here to see the conclusion of the whole tumult and to join in any perfect triumph; but to look down upon such pageants must be a reason and joy of immortality.

God is still creating the moral world. Each nation has been the hurling forward of a single column. No part of the living host retreats as beaten. The advance is in successive waves. As in the further north the white and red shafts of the Aurora begin in the evening to shoot upward a little above the horizon, and withdraw only to climb still higher as the hours pass and after long reaching and blazing meet in the zenith and form an impressive crown, so these many branches of mortal thought, and love, and action are cast forward and upward, all pointing to some final glory of man and God. All the worthy children of God will see the matchless splendor of the mind and soul, for God is not a God of the dead, but of the living. In Him all live.

THE REV. MR. CUTHBERTSON.

Law Modified by Love.

The Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson, B. A., of London, England, who is now making a tour of the United States, preached at the Leavitt Street Congregational Church yesterday forenoon, taking as his text:

> Then Nebuchadnezzar, the King, was astonished, and rose up in haste and said unto his counselors, Did not we cast three men bound into the midst of the fire? They answered and said unto the king, True O, king. He answered and said, Lo, I see four men loose, walking in the midst of the fire, and they have no hurt; and the form of the fourth is like the Son of God.—*Daniel, iii., 24, 25.*

Travelers acquainted with mountain scenery say that in ascending a great mountain they pass three kinds of vegetable life. At the base the vegetation is the common growth of the country or district; ascend higher, the soil is different, the vegetation sparse, the flowers more rare though may be more beautiful; ascend still higher and the almost barren summit is reached, the home of the lightnings, where the mountain-top communes with the stars. This chapter of Daniel from which the text is taken is analogous in character. The story has three stages of development. The beginning is of the world, worldly, a picture of court life and its intrigues, the common plane of human nature in its worst aspect; further on, great moral questions come to the front, questions of duty, questions relating to the development of true manhood; and then beyond that you are taken away from the common things of earth to a communion with God. It was unnecessary for him to consider any of the opposing theories regarding the interpretation of this chapter; he would accept the simple Scriptural narrative as it stood, the moral being unaffected by any arguments for or against a liberal interpretation.

In the literature of the present day the central idea of the great schools of thinkers was multitudinism, not individualism—man as related to his fellow, not man as he stood alone. There was a strange backward movement towards the old Greek fatalism in these schools of philosophy. The speaker dwelt at some length on the varied schools as represented by Comté, Spencer, and others, arguing that a strong and fierce denial of the freedom of the will was at the bottom of all their teaching. In controverting this he argued that an individual character was the crown of being, the glory of manhood and womanhood. He acknowledged the force of universal law, but argued that law had its foundation in love. It was love that saved these Hebrew children in the fiery furnace. What gave the great impetus to Christianity in the first century? Not the wondrous preaching of the Apostles alone, nor the declaration of great truths only, but because brave men and women chose death rather than apostacy. This Scripture narrative illustrated how law was modified by love. Religion had no quarrel with science, but against scientists who would argue for a mechanical cast-iron law that would cast aside the faith and hope of the Christian she waged eternal warfare. If this law of theirs that only beautified and controlled was the highest revelation it meant only hopelessness. If it were true then they bent before God as a slave before a master wielding a whip, there was no love, no communion, the slaves moved coldly onward in their course, the prayer, "My Father!" was an empty mockery addressed to a mere machine. No, no! They could never accept such a doctrine—the loving Father was a blessed reality. There was a craving for love implanted in every soul; the beautiful sunshine and golden light of a divine love was an absolute necessity to mankind. The law was there, but it was interpenetrated by love; there was a Divine Father who mingled in our joys and sorrows, and without whose consent a hair of our heads could not be injured.

The speaker went on to speak of the nearness of the spirit world to this, the closeness of the "unseen" to the seen. The king turned his back, and "lo, there are four." Not alone the loved ones who had gone before hovered near us, but the "Son of God" was there. He would not call the common fancies of many who believed the spirits of departed friends were near in close sympathy a shallow superstition.

How was it with themselves? Had they been through the fiery furnace? Had the shadow of the cross fallen on their home life? The Son of God came to save—He took our nature upon Him, and His heart beat with loving sympathy. He was sent from the fullness of a Father's heart. Hard experience—a cruel fiery furnace—was appointed unto all, but by their side there would be one "like unto the Son of God." Even in the valley of the shadow they might fear no evil, for God was with them, and His rod and staff would comfort them.

THE REV. LEE M. HEILMAN.

Except the Lord Build the House.

The Rev. Lee M. Heilman preached at the Grace English Lutheran Church (Bowman's Hall), corner of Chicago avenue and Sedgwick street, yesterday morning. The church is comparatively a new one, but the reverened gentleman, with an eight months' pastorate, has succeeded in awakening considerable interest among the residents of the locality, and the organization, starting with nothing really, has already a promising membership, and in a short time expects to erect a new edifice, corner of Chicago avenue and Franklin street, the lot having been purchased some time since at a cost of $17,000.

He took for his text the words:

> Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain who build it.—*Psalms, cxxvii., 1.*

The speaker said he had selected his text with a view to its appropriateness to the situation of the congregation, they being about to build a house of worship and church home. Though their numbers were comparatively few, they had an assurance in the text that if they built with the Lord their labors would not be in vain, but He would sustain them. They wanted, however, he insisted, to lay the foundation of Christ in their own hearts, and to be a church which would be accepted in and adorn the church above. Whole churches might not be accepted by Christ on account of their formality and coldness, which implied the necessity of all members being laborers, not for money only, but for the promotion of the Kingdom of God. The church, therefore, should be regular in its stated duties, and especially was it important in new enterprise to be faithful in the attendance, for the word labor in the text meant "to toil until tired and worried." The idea of the young church-members should be that they had in joining it, not only taken upon themselves the profession and beginning, but that they had also assumed the same responsibilities of the adult members. Their fidelity on the start would tell more, he said, than it would when the church had grown larger, because in its incipient state the conduct of every one was more important as going to mold its future character. There were church services in which all classes would find delight in attending, but there were others which too often bore an air of tameness, such as the purely devotional exercises, especially to the young. This was a mistaken idea, however, for the observance of the more genuine life of a Christian was that which brought him nearest the throne of God. Hypocrits, of course, found no pleasure in the more elevated and spiritual part of the work, and what they wanted was to be untaught what they had learned, and to bring themselves to a closer study of the Bible and a closer alliance with the real demands of the Christian profession.

The speaker next dwelt upon the idea that all of the members of the church and its officers should be interested laborers not only by attendance upon the regular and prayer services, but they should work among their fellows in the community in which they lived, having in view the one object of sustaining the great cause of the redemption of souls and the building up of the true church. If they labored in any other spirit they would labor in vain, and vanity meant emptiness, falsity, and iniquity. They needed, therefore, to study God's Word, become imbued with His spirit, consecrate themselves to His work, not only by preaching and talking, but by their example and the exhibition of a constant and real desire to do their fellows good.

In conclusion the reverend gentleman urged that the highest ambition of his hearers should be to be animated by the spirit and teachings of the Savior as set forth in the text. We always applauded men for their success when they had been inspired by any great cause or motive, and how much more should we applaud the energy devoted to the things that were eternal? It was not necessary that men should talk or preach to live such a life as the text was intended to inculcate, but by daily example and spirit they could do far more. In laboring for the church, the Sunday-school, and all of the services, they could never fail if they worked with God working in them, and He would work in them if they but relied on His grace and precious promises. Such lives would never be in vain, and it was a happy thought that a person could live for something that would endure after him.

THE REV. ARTHUR RITCHIE.

The Character of Joshua.

The Rev. Arthur Ritchie delivered a brief sermon at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Elm street and La Salle avenue, taking for his text the following:

> And if it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose ye this day whom ye will serve, whether the gods which your fathers served, that were on the other side of the flood, or the gods of the Amorites in whose land ye dwell; but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.—*Joshua, xxiv., 15.*

The reverend gentleman said the character of Joshua, whom he had chosen as the subject for his discourse, appealed to man on account of its heroism, Joshua having been by far the greatest warrior mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. He had gone almost single-handed to take the land which had been given Israel from the rebellious races which inhabited it, and during all his duties he constantly displayed his stern inflexibility in the service of God and the qualities of a Christian. Many complained in this day that they were so engrossed with business and worldly affairs that they could not find time to be as thorough Christians as they would wish. But when Joshua's attention seemed to be entirely taken up in warfare and in subduing the land, he, nevertheless, always found time to get nearer and nearer to God. As the successor of Moses as leader of the people he undertook a stupendous task, but he never lost sight of his religion in all the turmoil of battle. It was true that they were situated somewhat differently than were the people in the days in which Joshua lived. God did not now come to human life as He then did, but the progress of humanity had placed them even nearer God than Joshua was. The highest parts of Nature were not the senses. Intellectual power was over and above the senses. It belonged to children to be taught by direct manifestations, as it did to young countries; but when they attained a degree of intellectuality that enabled them to study out who and what God was they were nearer Him than they could be placed by direct manifestations. There was a higher order of knowledge than could be obtained through the senses, and that was by intellectual power. And there was every reason why humanity today should appreciate God more thoroughly than in the days of Joshua. If, instead of spending the time that was usually devoted to prayer or religious service, a man should bring all of his reasoning powers to bear upon the greatness of God he would be brought nearer Him, and would have a better idea of who and what He was. The secret of Joshua's exemplary life was that he used such power of intellect as had been given him in an endeavor to become more thoroughly acquainted with God, and whether in the field or in the tent he never lost sight of the greatness and majesty of God. And so might all humanity be drawn into closer communion with God if the intellects were but brought to bear upon Him.

THE REV. J. L. JENKINS.

The Example of Jesus Christ.

The Rev. J. L. Jenkins, of Pittsfield, Mass., preached yesterday morning in the First Congregational Church, corner of Washington boulevard and Ann street. He took the following text:

> For what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God sending His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh.—*Rom., viii., 3.*

The speaker said that God condemned sin in the flesh. God sent His only-begotten Son in the likeness of sinful flesh—in the flesh identified with sin—but Christ did not sin. Sin in the flesh was not a necessity, but goodness and piety ought to be in the flesh. God's Son in sinful flesh condemned sin in the flesh. Excellence generally condemned inferior ability. The presence in the world of the one man without faults or sin condemned all men for their faults and sins. There was no greater condemnation of sin than the presence of a sinless man. Moral excellence could be revealed in law and person, and God had made a most perfect exposure of moral excellence in His own Son. There was a fearful, majestic, awful power in goodness. Christianity had a work to do on earth while sin lasted, and never was human society more vexed by sin than now. God's means for securing the end should not be disowned. Christianity could keep before the eyes of men the sinless Man of God. They should become intimate with Jesus Christ and let the divine picture of His character appear before their eyes.

To conserve character the highest and best in men and women must condemn what was wrong in other men and women. Right could not be bribed. Men were now to be rescued from unbelief and wrong-doing, and they would not give up these practices until they were condemned. This rescuing could only be done by the Divine Spirit, by the Gospel, by the ministers. It did not require great logic or learning to exercise the power. The greatest way to do good was to be good. The way to make men industrious was by being self-industrious. The way to make good Christians and good citizens was to be good Christians and good citizens. People condemned intemperance—were they temperate? They condemned bigotry—were they charitable? They condemned impurity—were they pure as they should be? Everything was to be done by example.

THE REV. DR. HENSON.

The Transformation of Life and Death.

The Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., preached yesterday morning in the First Baptist Church on "The Transformation of Life and Death," from the following text:

> Always bearing about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our mortal flesh.—*II. Cor., iv., 10.*

The preacher spoke briefly, as communion service followed the sermon. He said that the fact of Christ's death should always be borne in mind by Christians. It was not Christ's nativity but His resurrection that they should celebrate. The day commonly celebrated as Christmas was not the day upon which Christ was born. It was known that the Catholic Church in fixing upon Dec. 25 as Christ's birthday had no accurate information that the proper day had been selected. Christ was the second Adam and the church the second Eve. The latter was His bride. The ordinances which He had established should not be neglected, but should be faithfully observed by His followers everywhere. The noblest life that man leads draws its inspiration from the perfect life of the Savior. It was by gazing upon His pierced hands and wounded sides that man could fully realize the depth of His love for humanity and His great sacrifice for a sinful world. What was wanted was not so much a translated Scripture as a translated man.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Founding of the Union Park Congregational Church Sunday-School.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Union Park Congregational Church Sunday-school was celebrated in that church last night. Dr. Hollister and Deacon Stoughton, officers of the church in 1858 and 1860, were present and delivered brief addresses. The church recently established a mission at the corner of Oakley and Hubbard street, and will purchase a lot and erect a suitable edifice thereon, at a total cost of $10,000, over $5,000 of which has already been subscribed.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.

St. James' Roman Catholic Church at Kenosha, Wis.

KENOSHA, Wis., June 3.—[Special.]—Kenosha was en fête today. Four brass bands from Chicago and about 1,500 people, mostly young men and young women from the same big burg, contributed to make it lively and gay. Milwaukee, too, contributed some of its sprightliness and its sprightly people to the general enjoyment of the Kenosha people. The occasion was the laying of the corner-stone of St. James' new Roman Catholic Church. The pastor, the Rev. James M. Cleary, is a general favorit in his section, and his connection with the Catholic Temperance Organizations makes him stand specially high in the estimation of the Total Abstinence Societies of Chicago, who went to Kenosha yesterday in full force to participate in the parade which preceded the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of his new church. Those which attended were the Holy Family Total Abstinence Society, 200 strong; the Married Men's Sodality and the Young Men's Sodality of the Holy Family Church, 300 in all; the Emerald Cadets of the Holy Family School, composed of boys between the ages of 14 and 15; the Roman Catholic T. A. & B. Society of the Catholic parish; the St. Columbkill's T. A. & B. Society; and a company of the Hibernian Rifles, a fine body of strapping, soldierly young fellows, under the command of Capt. Mulcahey. In addition to the society members, a very large number of Chicagoans, who formerly resided in Kenosha or the vicinity, and many personal friends of Father Cleary attended. Nineteen passenger coaches were necessary to accommodate all the Chicagoans who visited. The Chicagoans arrived at Kenosha about 11:15, and were very cordially greeted by the people of that burg. The societies immediately formed into line and marched to the middle of the town, where they were reviewed by Father Cleary and Fathers Hagan and Finnegan, S. J., of Chicago. In behalf of the citizens of Kenosha Father Cleary briefly and eloquently welcomed them, and then turned them over to the hospitable care of the matrons and maids of his parish, by whom they were not neglected. A splendid luncheon was served in a large hall, and all had an opportunity to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

About 2 o'clock Archbishop Heiss arrived from Milwaukee, accompanied Vicar-General Batz, the Rev. Dr. Fairbanks, Father Keogh, and other clergymen, and soon afterward twelve coaches full of Milwaukeans, which included two divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Knights of St. Patrick, and the members of one of the Young Men's Catholic societies. Seven coaches accommodated those who came from Racine. The country people for miles round, taking advantage of the day, availed themselves of every species of vehicle, from the family coach to the hay-wagon, to witness the interesting ceremony. At least 5,000 strangers must have been in town when the procession formed after the arrival of Archbishop Heiss. The Chicago societies were given the honors, and followed the carriages in which were Mayor Newell and the Kenosha Aldermen, Archbishop Heiss, Vicar-General Batz, the Rev. Dr. Fairbanks, Fathers Keogh, Zeininger, Reiner, Labul, Naughton, Abbelon, Fagan, Thill, Fersler of Milwauke, Father Fitzhenry of Bristol, Vogg of Paris, Echtman of Brighton, Strickner of Kenosha, Mathews of Racine, and Fathers Hagan, Kelly, and Finnegan of Chicago. The route was rather circuitous, and it was after half-past 4 when the ceremony attending the corner-stone laying commenced. Archbishop Heiss officiated, and Father Kelly of Chicago was cross-bearer; Father Hagan and Keogh acted as deacons.

The sermon which followed was by Dr. Fairbanks, who took as his test, "The Lord loveth the gates of Zion above all the tabernacles of Jacob." He said that he could not hope adequately to impress on the vast assemblage before him the deep meaning of the ceremony which they had just witnessed. The universe had not inaptly been called the temple of God; he did not mean the universe within the ken of men but that universe of which we could not form the least comprehension even with all the knowledge placed at our disposal by the astronomers. Even as the material world was as nothing to the spiritual world, so was the universe of man as compared with the glory of God's temple. Through revelation we get a twilight glimpse of the beauty of God's Heaven, but its sun had not yet risen on our souls. As man is the godlike being of our world, so are the Christian temples God's godlike homes. Man being material, the Deity reaches man's understanding by material things. The church is, as it were, the living god, a constant means of communication between man's spiritual nature and God. The church is the great visible channel of grace established by God for man. Those places where God appeared according to the Old Testament were rendered sacred and sanctified; those places where Christ rested were also sacred. Under the new Christian deposition every place where the sacrifice of the altar is held becomes sacred. Where it is sanctified and blessed, and where the sacrifice is offered daily, it becomes one of God's temples on earth. Christ is the living corner-stone of every such church and temple. In the Catholic ages of the faith, great cathedrals, mighty temples designed by the divinely inspired genius of the great architects and sculptors of these times were raised to the honor and glory of God, and yet remain as living witnesses of the sacrifice and devotion of the men of these times. The people of Kenosha, with their worthy pastor, who, like David, had heartily and gladly rendered an acceptable work, would do their part in erecting a temple in which their children should worship, and which would remain an emblem of their faith, their devotion, their sacrifices, and their generosity.

At the conclusion of Dr. Fairbank's sermon a collection was taken up, and a handsome sum was realized.

The new church is to be in the Gothic style, from plans drawn by Architect Egan, of Chicago. It is to be 60 feet wide and 125 feet long, and will cost about $30,000. The walls have already been run up four feet, and Father Cleary expects that it will be completed by next December.

A CUT-THROAT BUSINESS.

[Burlington *Hawkeye.*]—For seven years he had been a clerk in the ice business, but only a post-office. One day he was stationed at the a week or so ago he was appointed a clerk in the stamp window. He sold three-cent stamps for fifteen cent each or four for half a dollar. One-cent stamps, he told the people were hard to get at any price, and ruled firm at seven cents, with a rising tendency. Postal cards were held at ten cents, and stamped three-cent envelopes went three for a quarter. Society raised a howl when he charged a commission of 10 per cent for registering a letter, and charged exchange, discount, and commission, on money orders. When the Postmaster returned, there was a scene. The young man listened to reproach and explanations. He examined the schedule of prices very carfully, resigned immediately, and went back to the ice business. "That post-office," he told his father, "won't last six weeks. You never saw such a cut-throat business. They've no more idea of a fair profit than they have of the North Pole. Why, it would ruin the Government if all the offices sold stamps for nothing, as they do here." And he made up his mind that he would write to the President and tell him how shamefully the merchandise of the Government was being cut away down below November prices right in the beginning of hot weather.

Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the well-known bankers, offer for subscription $7,000,000 of Chicago & Northwestern 5 per cent sinking fund debenture fifty-year bonds, with mortgage reservation. There are $10,000,000 worth of these bonds, but $3,000,000 have been taken by the company for permanent investment. These bonds are issued to provide payment for controlling interest purchased by the Northwest Company in the Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Omaha Railroad Company.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Considerable Business Transacted in the Lower House at Springfield Saturday.

Protest Against Gov. Butler's Refusal to Sign Warrants to Pay Certain Officials.

Virginia Insurance Companies Fail to Comply with the Law—Consolidation Prohibited—Free Oil.

Saturday's Business in the Illinois House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 2.—[Special.]—The House started out with more than a quorum this morning, and transacted considerable business while it lasted, which was up to nearly noon, reading bills a first and second time. About all of the appropriation bills already passed by the Senate, including the Anna Insane Asylum and the Chester Penitentiary bills, and a budget of private claims against the State, among them being the Henry and New Haven dam claims, were read a second time and advanced to third reading.

Mr. Morrison introduced a bill of some little interest to the lawyers, changing the May term of the Appellate Court in this (the central) district from the first to the second week of that month.

The bill to locate the proposed Western Insane Asylum, recommended by the Joint Committee on Charities and the special committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the question of additional accommodations for the insane, was also read a second time. This bill proposes to give $200,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings in the northwestern part of the State, and it was largely owing to the energetic efforts of Messrs. Cleaveland, Nowers, and O'Mara, the members from the Rock Island District, which hopes to secure the location, that it was skipped along to third reading without amendment.

Mr. Fairbanks' bill to place Union Park, Chicago, under the control of the West Side Park Commissioners was called up by Mr. Parish and advanced to third reading after striking out the emergency clause.

Along towards noon the House got into a wrangle as to who should be recognized by the Speaker. There were only forty members left by this time, and a storm of objections to taking up miscellaneous bills on second reading finally compelled an adjournment until Monday morning.

A Protest.

BOSTON, Mass., June 2.—[Special.]—The fight over the management of the Tewksbury Almshouse was renewed today by a letter from ex-Gov. Talbot, now Chairman of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charities, to Gov. Butler. The letter recites that the State's employés, mostly persons of limited means in need of their monthly stipends, are being left unpaid because Gov. Butler refuses to sign the warrants to the Auditor. For that refusal no reason worthy of the name has been assigned by the Governor. The board calls his attention now, courteously but firmly, to the opinion of ex-Gov. Gaston on the only point on which it is pretended that he can justify this obstruction of the usual operations of the board and the regular payment of its employés. Mr. Frank B. Sanborn's legal qualifications, unless Gov. Gaston's law is unsound, cannot be doubted, and the right of the board to continue him at his post without Gov. Butler's assent is equally put beyond doubt by the same opinion. The question now is, what does his Excellency propose to do about it? Is he going to persist in his refusal to sign the warrants, or gracefully withdraw from an untenable position? If he allows his obstinacy to get the better of his good sense the people will know where the responsibility rests for the blocking of the wheels of government and the embarrassment of the public charitable and penal institutions. The Board of State Charities, by its letter of today, has left no room for confusion in the public mind on this point. At its meeting this afternoon, it sent a letter to the Governor stating that no evidence of intentional disrespect to the Governor on the part of Mr. Sanborn made his removal from the office of Secretary to the board nesessary, and that the removal of Dr. Lathrop, the Tewksbury physician, as recommended by the Governor, will not be made, no further action in the matter being necessary.

Recalcitrant Insurance Companies.

RICHMOND, Va., June 2.—The 10th of May the State-Auditor sent a circular letter to about fifty insurance companies outside of the State notifying them that they had not conformed with the law in failing to send in their annual reports, and that unless they did so by the 1st of June they would forfeit the right to do business in the State. All these companies have sent in satisfactory responses except the following: Connecticut Fire and Ætna Life, of Hartford; Farmers' & Mechanics' Mutual Protection, of Baltimore; Knickerbocker, Casualty, Metropolitan Life, and Manhattan Fire, all of New York; Mutual Aid Association, of Frederick City, Md.; Atlantic Fire, of Brooklyn; Franklin Fire, of Philadelphia; North America, of Philadelphia; Georgia Home, of Columbus; Mobile Fire Department, of Mobile; Imperial, of London; London & Lancashire, of Liverpool; Queen, of London; Royal, of London; Scottish Commercial, of Glasgow. Civil suits will be instituted against the above named companies for doing business in the State in violation of law. All those companies have security deposits in the State Treasury.

Telegraph Consolidation Prohibited—Free Oil-Pipe Bill Signed.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 2.—In the House today the bill prohibiting the consolidation of competing telegraph companies and escheating to lines which are thus consolidated was passed finally.

The Governor has signed the Free Oil-pipe bill.

THE LOGGING SITUATION.

Millions of Logs Tied Up by Low Water in the Rivers, but Lumbermen Do Not Despair.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2.—[Special.]—The logging situation has not materially changed during the last week for the drivers, and prospects have grown worse rather than better, but the lumbermen do not yet despair of getting some of the logs out that are now reported hung up. The logs are pretty sure to come out of the Rum River except those on the West Branch and Hillman Branch. The West-Branch logs have moved down only about six miles, but heavy rains will bring them along all right. The logs are reported hung upon the Willow, at Prairie, Platte, and Swan Rivers, the local mill-owners liable to be most incommoded by the prevailing situation being Merriman, Barrows & Co. and Camp & Walker. The logs which have got out into the main river are moving slowly. A big jam fully four miles long is reported at Aitkin, and another quite unusual is reported at Grand Rapids. There are probably 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 of the whole cut of 500,000,000 that stand a chance of not getting out. There is no apprehension, however, that the crop will not be ample for every demand of the mills. The cut was an unusually large one, and for the present some of the lumbermen are willing that the logs shall be hung up. The sawing season commenced fully three weeks later than a year ago, and even with the aid of three new mills, two of the three thoroughly equipped and capacious mills, the season's cut of lumber does not promise to be larger than a year ago. Logs in the drives tributary to Duluth are hung up still. Before the water grew so low a few million got out, as follows: On the Nemadji, 5,000,000 to 10,000,000; on south shore streams, 500,000; on the St. Louis below the rapids, 5,000,000; above the rapids, none. About 15,000,000 have been towed to mills from the north and south shore camps, and more will follow. About 17,500,000 feet are hung up. Advices from the Chippewa River, in Wisconsin, say the general outlook for the drive is about the same as in former years, if anything a trifle better. Most of the drives on the tributaries are hung up, except on the Yellow River, where they are doing fair work and have the rear down to within sixty miles of the mouth. There is a lack of water on the Deer Tail, Brule, and North and South Forks of the Flambeau. Several of the log-drives of the St. Croix and its tributaries are undoubtedly hung up for the want of water, and unless there shall be considerable rain cannot possibly reach the boom. At present there have been about 125,000,000 feet received in the boom from Pokegema, Groundhouse, Lower Kettle River, Sand Creek, Chicoq Brook, main St. Croix, and the South Fork of the Clam. The Namekagon, Moose, Snake, and Crotty Brook logs are running in more or less numbers.

ART NOTES.

Limoges Ware.

For some time past the art-loving ladies of Chicago have been interested in Limoges ware, and a good deal of it has been made here, but until recently it was found necessary to send it to Cincinnati for firing, and considerable time was consumed in the transmission of the ware. A few weeks ago Mrs. Pauline Jacobus, of Prairie avenue, conceived the idea of erecting a Limoges and China kiln and work-rooms in Chicago, and a gentleman from Cincinnati was engaged to come here and superintend the work. The kiln was completed about two weeks ago, and Friday and yesterday the first exhibition of "Pauline Pottery" was given in the workrooms, No. 71 Thirty-sixth street between Wabash avenue and State street. It was the first Limoges ware ever fired here, and there were in attendance each day quite a number of ladies and artists who are interested in the work. The pottery is called "Pauline Pottery" after Mrs. Jacobus' given name, as the Cincinnati ware is called "Rookwood Pottery." Ladies may take lessons from Mrs. Jacobus in the workrooms, or have their work fired in the kiln. Miss Fay, of Cincinnati, who is considered a very fine teacher of Limoges work, and especially carving, will be at the workrooms during June to give lessons. The display at the first exhibition embraced about 100 pieces, consisting of vases, jugs, bric à brac, etc., and was considered a great success. Mrs. Jacobus deserves a great deal of credit for what she has accomplished. Exhibitions will be given from time to time as work is finished.

Gleanings from Studio and Gallery.

The annual meeting of the governing members of the Art Institute will be held at the institute building Tuesday evening. The galleries will be open to the public free that evening.

Miss Lizzie Tuck has painted a portrait of a retriever, the property of Mr. Pierce, which is on exhibition in a State street window under the Palmer House. Miss Tuck will spend the summer in Europe, leaving Chicago early in July.

A pastel of Mrs. James D. Cook, an oil portrait of Mr. J. H. Bradshaw; a plaque of a fair-haired little daughter of Mr. Ruggles, the railroad man; and a life-size water-color of a lady artist who recently died in Paris are the latest works of A. F. Brooks.

Miss Fannie Tarbell, a young Chicago artist, is said to be meeting with much encouragement in Denver. One of her paintings exhibited at the Academy last week is spoken of by a local paper as "a delightful poetic study—a cluster of pansies lying on the page of an open book; very simple but very poetic." Miss Tarbell was the model for J. Harrison Mills' "Marguerite."

Grau Smith is engaged upon a large picture which he calls "Haidee's Dream." The maiden that Don Juan encountered in his travels, and with whom he had a pleasant acquaintance, is represented as chained to a rock, over which the ocean surges are breaking. Another Byronic conception is Medora, seated upon the cliff looking out over the waste of waters for her Conrad.

The Richmond sculptor, Edward V. Valentine, has just cast the bust of the late Robert Young Hayne, of South Carolina. The work was ordered by the City of Charleston, and is to be placed in the Council Chamber. It is to be put in marble immediately. Valentine is at work on the John C. Breckinridge statue, which is to be cast in bronze and placed in a square in the City of Lexington, Ky.

The artists' collection at O'Brien's was visited by many people yesterday, and the general verdict was in its favor. While there are a number of common-place pictures, as is always the case, there are several deserving special mention. Mulvany's "Scouts of the Yellowstone" looks too much as though it was cut out of "Custer's Last Rally." "A Joyous Afternoon," by Spread, is a portrait of a tree on a knoll, with a path, a pretty girl, and a small bird on a post in the foreground. The effect is pleasing. Ream has some delicious raspberries and some very tame apples. Burghoffer produces good effects, but his works are at times lacking in drawing and details of finish. "The Grow in Danger," by J. H. Beard, represents a litter of sleeping puppies being investigated by a number of rats. Nearly half the collection is made up of landscapes by W. L. Marple, some of which attract much attention. There is an individuality running through all that bespeaks the author at a glance. The sale will begin at 3 p. m. Wednesday, and will continue afternoons and evenings till all are sold.

William W. Starr has on exhibition at his studio, Room 34, No. 156 East Washington street, an attractive collection of crayon portraits recently finished. While there are points of similarity in all, showing the characteristics of the artist, there is a wide diversity of treatment. All are positive in tone, and yet in some strength has been subordinated to delicacy to such an extent that the casual observer would not detect the individuality of the artist. A portrait of Mary Anderson, taken from life, is bold and striking, the mountains of black rising abruptly from the valleys of white, almost without the intermediation of the foot-hills of shading. It is the property of Mrs. Judge Beckwith. In strong contract with this is the portrait of Mr. Frank Watrous' boy, who is now traveling with his parents in Europe, made from a photograph. An excellent head, showing strong and free handling, is that of a daughter of Mr. A. B. Adams. An Arab head is equally strong, but the outlines are necesarily more distinctly defined.

[London *Times.*]—An extraordinary sensation was caused recently during the sale of Dr. Griffith's collection of old prints at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms, by the appearance of the almost unique "first state" of Rembrandt's portrait of Dr. Arnoldus Tholinex, otherwise called "The Advocate Tolling," or "Petrus Van Tol." This copy is one of four or five known impressions, of which three are in public museums; and it has a history which is well known to all Rembrandt collectors. The previous lot had sold for £33, but when the Tholinex came on the auctioneer at once offered to begin the bidding at £500. The challenge was accepted by Messrs. Colnaghi, and between and M. Clément, of Paris, the contest was continued up to about £800. Then the former competitors retired, and their place was taken by Mr. Noseda, who fought the Frenchman step by step till £1,100 was reached, the excitement in the room being shown by repeated cheers. At last Mr. Noseda withdrew, and, to the gratification of all present, the battle was taken up by Mr. Addington, the veteran collector, who, amid applause, bid £1,200, and so on up to £1,500. At this point even he was beaten, and the French dealer carried off the treasure at the price of £1,510, which is £230 more than has ever been paid for a print before. It is understood that M. Clément was buying for M. Dutuit, the celebrated Rouen amateur, and the author of the best existing book on old prints and etchings, who is, moreover, the owner of the print that had previously been the highest priced in existence, the first state of the "Hundred-Guilder Piece," for which he paid £1,180 some years ago.

[Springfield (Mass.) *Republican.*]—The English papers have only the merest record of the sale of Morris Moore's celebrated Raphael, "Apollo and Marsyas," to the Louvre Museum for $20,000. It isn't a subject that picture-loving Englishmen like to talk about, its history not covering the connoisseurs of that country with any dazzling amount of glory. In the first place it remained for a long time in a dark corner of an Englishman's palace as the work of an unknown artist. The pictures of the palace were at length sold at auction, and Mr. Moore, whose life has been spent mostly in admiring study of Raphael, discovered the authorship of the picture. During the exhibition prior to the sale he suffered untold agony lest his secret would get out. Indeed, a Jew at one time remarked in the hearing of several that it looked like a Raphael. But he was well repaid for his anguish, although a long time elapsed and many articles were written and the original cartoon was found before English skepticism on the subject died out. Moore, thoroughly disgruntled at London for this treatment, took his picture to Rome, enthroned it in a little room, and had the satisfaction of seeing every artist of note in Europe and many of the crowned heads paying visits to it. Always a poor man and with no settled means of support, Mr. Moore continually refused large offers for his picture—much higher than the sum he has now accepted. At one time he undertook to dispose of it to the United States for $100,000; but, when our authorities found they were dealing with a man who wanted his goods transported in a specially detailed man-of-war in order to avoid the indignities of the custom-house the negotiations terminated. The picture itself is not particularly striking. Apollo stands, and Marsyas sits listening to his music; there is a stiff Raphael tree and a vague landscape distance. The price paid for the picture, independent of its associations with the Prince of Painters, is far beyond its merits.

MARINE NEWS.

Isaac May's Canadian Fleet Came into Port with Full Cargoes of Coal:

They Loaded Grain and Were Starting Back, When Checked by an Attachment.

The Kate Howard Raised at Last After Many Difficulties—Towing Disabled Vessels—General Notes.

Libeling Canadian Craft.

Isaac May, owner of the Canadian propeller Isaac May and consorts Seavern, Muskoka, and Waubanshine, will probably not want to send his fleet to this port again for some time to come. The vessels arrived here, coal laden, one week ago yesterday, and as they were known to be Canadian craft their appearance created no little astonishment. A TRIBUNE reporter made inquiries of the Captain of the propeller, who is a son of the owner, and was told that the vessels had been loaded at Buffalo last fall and wintered at Sarnia. When about delivering the cargoes to the parties to whom they were consigned they refused to accept, and the coal had been ordered to this port. He also stated that he had been delayed by having to wait for permission from the Government authorities before he could proceed to an American port. There was apparently nothing very peculiar about this proceeding, which has happened a dozen or more times before, and the matter was dropped. The vessels discharged their cargoes and were loaded with grain for a Canadian port. On attempting to leave, however, a United States Marshal put in his appearance and libeled the propeller for its proportion of an $8,000 damage suit which had been commenced against the owner. A further investigation discloses the following facts: Last November the fleet was chartered by Langdon, Richardson & Co. for a trip from Buffalo to Prince Albert's Landing, Lake Superior, with 3,000 tons of coal consigned to Pugh & Co. It is further alleged that on their arrival at Sarnia the boats were tied up for the season, the Captain refusing to go any further, claiming that navigation had closed. During the winter Pugh & Co. made an assignment, and the cargoes reverted to Blakely, Marsh & Co., of this port, who ordered the boats here, and the coal was delivered to them. Pugh & Co. in the meantime began a suit against the owner of the boats for an alleged breach of contract, claiming that they had been damaged to the extent of $8,000. The plaintiffs further claim that by the non-delivery of the coal they were forced into making an assignment. The barges were not libeled, as it was deemed unnecessary to incur further expense, the barges not being able to leave without the propeller which always tows them. It is understood that the officer has writs of attachment and will levy on the barges in the event of their attempting to leave. It is impossible to foretell just how the matter will end, but Capt. May expects that a compromise will be effected today and the boats released.

The Unfortunate Kate Howard.

After encountering many obstacles and an unusual amount of difficulty, the men engaged in raising the schooner Kate Howard finally succeeded in their undertaking, and she was yesterday towed to the Chicago dry-dock. It will be remembered that the Howard was capsized several weeks ago off Evanston, and that her crew had a narrow escape from being drowned. The following day a tug was sent to tow her to port, but had only gone a short distance when the unfortunate schooner sank to the bottom. Other tugs were obtained, a new hawser rigged, and the Howard dragged along the bottom of the lake and left in the Government basin. A force of men under the direction of Capt. White then attempted to raise her, and after several days' hard work succeeded in bringing her to the surface, but as the scows which were to keep her in place did not arrive, she was let go and again sank to the bottom. Then the big storm came on, and for several days rendered work impossible. Last week another effort was made, and by the aid of a submarine diver the schooner was buoyed up with barrels so that she could be towed up the river, although she was beneath the surface. An examination will be made today and the extent of her damages ascertained.

Caught in the Ice.

A letter from Capt. Cunningham, of the schooner Itasca, written at Duluth, gives an account of the troubles he experienced in navigating Lake Superior. Capt. Cunningham states that he left the south on the 16th ult., but could not get beyond Point Iroquois on account of the ice, and remained at anchor in Whisky Bay until the 18th ult., when a start was made for Point Sauble, but he could not get through the ice and ran back to Whitefish Point. From Whitefish Point an open channel could be seen to the northward, and an attempt was made to get through it. After going about twenty miles a blinding snow-storm set in, and before the situation was discovered he was fast in the ice. The wind shifted to the southwest and carried the ice and vessel over to the Canadian shore. The vessel worked out of the ice and went around Michicotton Island, but got froze in in new ice twenty-five miles from the island on the 23d ult., and remained in it until the 25th ult. Two other schooners were fast in the ice when the Itasca left, and have not arrived at Duluth as yet.

Important to Vessel Captains.

The following resolution, which was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Chicago Board of Marine Underwriters, requires no explanation:

To Masters of Vessels: The Executive Committee of the Chicago Board of Marine Underwriters call your attention to the practice of towing vessels, when disabled, past the first port of repairs arrived at, and then to port of destination.

The practice is in direct violation of all marine law, and, in case of disaster after passing such port, renders owners of vessels liable to heavy loss.

But if in your best judgment it is deemed safe and prudent, and saving of expense and time, to proceed in tow beyond port of repairs, telegraph your owners to get the consent of all parties in interest to do so, and await their instructions.

By doing this, yourself and owners will be relieved of great responsibility, and will avoid chances of litigation, if partial or total loss should occur beyond the first port of repairs reached.

W. M. EGAN, President.
HENRY C. RANNEY, Secretary.

Dock and Other Notes.

The propeller Nahant left yesterday with a big cargo of grain.

The schooner G. Ellen cleared from South Chicago for Escanaba, light.

Watson Jones, editor of the Detroit *Marine News*, is in the city visiting the Railway Exposition.

The Admiral brought in a tow yesterday afternoon after spending twenty hours in scouring the lake.

Capt. John Hickman now commands his tug, the Lorena, and says that he shall take good care that she is not run into again this season.

Sailors report that there are fifty police stationed on the Welland Canal to guard against the locks being blown up with dynamiters. The police are in sentry-boxes along the banks.

The schooner Massasoit, with 120 tons of iron-ore for the rolling-mills, arrived at South Chicago yesterday from Escanaba, and during the day took out clearance papers for the latter port, light.

Collisions between vessels in the river and harbor are of such frequent occurrence as to create considerable comment as to whether or not they are the result of undue carelessness on the part of pilots.

A collision between the schooners Myrtle and Schuylkill at the Indiana street bridge resulted in considerable damage being done to both. The Schuylkill lost her entire forward and main rigging, and the Myrtle her bowsprit and jibboom.

The steamer Gazelle, which is to engage in the excursion business at this port, is expected to arrive some time during the present week. She has been thoroughly overhauled and repainted at the Detroit shipyards, and is said to present a handsome appearance.

Capt. Gilman, of the Goodrich Line steamer Ludington, was made the recipient of a handsome gold watch and chain valued at $300 at Manistee during his last trip. It was presented by his many friends at that port as a token of their appreciation of his efforts to please them during the many years he has run on that route.

Mr. James Mulhall, Collector of Statistics at Tonawanda, furnishes the following statement of canal shipments during the month of May: Lumber, 29,771,108 feet; shingles, 1,306,275 feet; timber, 142,458 cubic feet; sundries, 371,000 pounds; stone, 9,222,000 pounds. The clearances number 326 boats to 371 for the same month last year.

The Union Line made several changes in the officers of two of their tugs yesterday. Capt. Ryan, of the tug Prindiville, was transferred to the tug J. H. Martin, and Joseph Hogan, engineer of the Martin, was promoted to Captain on the Prindiville. Michael Shay, engineer of the Prindiville, was also transferred to the Martin, and the vacancy filled by Chauncey Williams.

The Western Transportation Company is already placing its passenger steamers, Idaho and Fountain City, in commission, although they were not started last year until June 20. Capt. Penny retires from the Idaho on a competence, and Capt. Gibson, who has sailed the Fountain City for thirteen years, is transferred to her. Capt. Gillies, formerly mate of the Fountain City, will take command of her. The Idaho will leave Buffalo for this port tomorrow evening.

The scow Elizabeth case has been settled out of court. The Elizabeth took on board a cargo of lumber and carpenters' tools for Grosse Isle, and was wrecked. The carpenter who owned the cargo libeled the scow for $1,000. The greater part of the cargo was afterwards recovered, and both parties, after stating their cases to Deputy-Marshal Cass P. Taylor, left the matter for him to decide. The decision was that the owner of the scow pay the owner of the cargo $100, which was done, and both parties were well satisfied.

The schooner W. S. Crosthwaite, which was dismasted on Lake Erie a short time ago, is already repaired and ready to resume business. Her principal repair consists of a new mainmast, and it may be of interest to people not shipwrights to know that a timber suitable for the principal mast of a large class schooner costs $100 in the rough with all risks taken by the purchaser. It is stated that four of these costly sticks were rejected after being partly prepared before one was found that was acceptable.

[Toledo *Telegram*.]—William Ash, only 18 years of age, had a remarkable experience on Lake Huron during the recent disastrous gale. He shipped from this port on the schooner H. C. Sprague, and on the 20th inst., when off Port Sanilac, the Captain called for some one to save the life-boat, thinking the vessel must go down. The life-boat was launched and the crew saved by young Ash, who was washed into the waves and drowned, as supposed at the time. He, however, caught hold of some boards and floated to shore, ten miles distant, the long night seeming an age. He found shelter, and next day started on foot for Port Huron, reaching there just as a vessel, which proved to be the Sprague, was setting sail, and was soon aboard amid rejoicing easier imagined than described.

A Buffalo paper states that two sailors, young men about 23 years of age, appeared before United States Commissioner Scroggs and desired to take steps to collect their wages for half a voyage from John Perew, master of the steam-barge John B. Lyon, which is now lying in port. They said they shipped at Chicago for the round trip, but as they were given beds in the forecastle, which were overrunning with vermin, they were unable to sleep or live with comfort. They had reported the condition of their bunks to the Captain, but he said he did not give a continental, and he could not remedy them. He also refused to give them their wages so that they could leave the boat. The men stated to the Commissioner that they could not go back to the boat in the state it was in, and wanted him to help them collect their wages. As they had signed, however, for the round voyage the Commissioner could do nothing for them.

Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Application was made some time ago by S. A. Murphy, of this city, to the Canadian Government to have the name of the wrecking-tug Prince Alfred changed to Michigan. The request has been granted, and now the tug has the name she bore several years ago when owned by John Pridgeon. The barge Little Wissahickon has been released from the shore of Lake St. Clair, and will be repaired at Springwill's dry-dock.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Capt. Reardon has arrived from the wreck of the propeller Shickluna. He says that he found the steamer ashore and badly bursted, but released her in a short time. She is now at Collingwood for repairs. Col. J. Mason Lomis' yacht Viking passed down last evening bound for salt water.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Vessels passages last twenty-four up to midnight: Up—Steam-barge Clinton, with schooners Gilmore and Worthington; propeller Toledo; tug Kitty Haight, with schooner Comixer; propeller Japan; steam-barge William Correy, with barges W. Stewart and Danube; steamer Milton D. Ward; tug Erie Belle, with schooners Meinneir and Uadilia; steamer Pearl; propeller Conemaugh; steam-barge J. McGregor, with barge Evening Star; tug J. W. Bennett; propeller Atlantic; propeller Oswego, with steamer A. Boody; steam-barge Handetroy, with barge Nellie; schooner Enterprise; steam-barge Progress; Garden City, with barges Russian, M. R. Gaffney, L. H. Lathrop; steamer Champion; steam-barge Clara Chaffe with barge Susan Ward; Agnes; propeller United Empire; tug Charles Kellogg with schooners Saveland, Pathfinder, Stampede, and Lem Ellsworth; tug Kate Williams with barges T. S. Fassett, Reed, and N. C. Holland; steam-barge Oregon with schooners Queen City and B. F. Bence; propeller California; steam-barge Mack and barges Ishpeming and Jay Burt; tug Champion with schooners Montana, Bismarck, Progress, Saveril, and Banner; steam-barge D. Richardson with schooner George; steam-barge Bay City with barge Concord.

Down—Steam-barge Chicago, tug M. Swan with schooners Scobeer and Delaware, propeller Newbury.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propellers Lawrence, Messenger; steamer Keweenaw. A barge and tow and two vessels passed down today. The schooners Moonlight, H. M. Scove, and M. E. Tremble passed down last night. It is raining hard today and a northeast wind is blowing gently.

Lake Superior.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propeller China. The barge Magnetic, consort of the Continental, cleared last night with 2,194 tons of iron-ore. Wind northwest, with heavy fog and rain.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 2.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Dott, steam-barge Continental, with Magnetic. Cleared—Schooner Southwest, Tuttle, with Mears; Continental, with Magnetic. Passed down—Propeller Peerless.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Prop. Waverly, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop. Lehigh, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop. Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop. St. Joseph, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop. Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop. C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop. C. M. Moore, Menominee, lumber.
Prop. H. J. Jewett, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop. Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop. M. F. Butters, Ludington, lumber.
Prop. George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop. M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop. J. C. Perrett, Marinette, towing.
Prop. Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop. G. J. Truesdell, Pine Lake, pig-iron.
Prop. H. B. Perene, White Lake, lumber.
Prop. George Burham, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr. Muskegon, Manitowoc, lumber.
Schr Hoboken, Oswego, coal.
Schr Berrien, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr White Cloud, White Lake, lumber.
Schr John Mee, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr Onward, Ford River, telegraph-poles.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Green Bay, telegraph-poles.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Mary Nau, Pine Lake, telegraph-poles.
Schr William Grandy, Marinette, lumber.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Kate Darling, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Marinette, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Empire State, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Lady Dufferin, Pinetree Harbor, railroad ties.
Schr Arundel, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mystic, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Apprentice Boy, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Ida, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ray S. Farr, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. J. Covell, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Onward, Ford River, railroad ties and telegraph-poles.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Rochester, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn; Erie, 10,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, light.
Prop Huntress, South Haven, 50 pkgs merchandise.
Prop Nahant, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, 37,088 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Geo. C. Markham, Ludington, light.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, 2,000 pigs lead.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, merchandise.
Schr F. L. Danforth, Alpena, light.
Schr Schuylkill, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, stationery.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Menominee, Marinette, light.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Marinette, light.
Schr E. T. Judd, Marinette, light.
Schr H. Whitbeck, Menominee, light.
Schr D. R. Martin, Menominee, light.
Schr Orphan Boy, St. Ignace, light.

A WARNING.

Be not too fresh, Childe Pulitzer,
 Too previous, too brash!
For many a man as smart as you—
 As smart, and eke as brash—
Ere this upon Salt River's bank
 His checks has had to cash.

Oh, come not here to teach too much!
 Childe Pulitzer, come not so
To men who forgot ere you was born
 More 'n you will ever know.
And if you think that New York be slow,
 You were wise to go also slow.

Oh, spread not the *World* too thick with "I's,"
 Nor exploit yourself too free,
Forye public's interest is not great
 In your personalitee—
And it is, for instance, let us say,
 In that of C. A. D.

We like to hear of that good old man,
 Or whether he come or go,
We list to gossip about his hair
 And his beard as white as snow;
But nobody giveth ye frolicsome d—n
 If you wear a beard or no.

Be not too brash, Childe Pulitzer,
 Be not too Western-wise;
It is some years ere first we oped
 Our innocent infant eyes.
Oh, time your haughty spirit's fire,
 Tune softly your bazoo,
Lest our harsh Eastern climate bring
 A cold, cold day for you.

—*New York Puck.*

BLACK WINS.

[London Correspondence Boston *Herald*.]—We have among our exhibits [at the London International Fisheries Exposition] several fine casts of colored fishermen. One of these had been placed near the display of whaling implements, and another close by the main entrance to our section, facing the broad aisle between the United States and Canada, down which passed the royal procession. A short time before noon the Indian brought over by the Canadians took up his position on their side. Gay with headdress of feathers, beaded leggins, etc., he made quite a sensation on his first appearance. Not to be outdone by "Mr. Lo," a North Carolina darky, who has been employed as a laborer in our department, acting under instructions, dressed himself cap-a-pie in a suit of oil clothes and took up his position, oar in hand, opposite the "noble red man" from New Brunswick. Standing as erect and immovable as a royal horse-guard on duty, and scarcely distinguishable from the cast of a negro near by, he became, as soon as the opening ceremonies were over, the centre of attraction for a large crowd which gathered round, and, by all the arts and devices which are usually resorted to on such occasions, tried to bring a smile to the lips of the stolid and statuesque colored individual. But he displayed a most remarkable control over his features. Though he was pinched and pushed, and shillings were forced between his lips, and pennies thrust between his fingers, not a muscle quivered, and scarcely the wink of an eyelash told the gaping crowd that he was different from the plaster cast. Some of the people were deceived into the belief that he was a cast. One lady exclaimed: "Well! I do declare, these Yankees are a very clever people; they are sure to get ahead of all the rest of the world. No one could tell but what that colored man was alive." A gentleman who had tried unsuccessfully to make the darky show some sign of motion broke out with: "That beats the Horse Guards all to pieces. I never saw anything like it." It is needless to say that this caused the crowd much amusement during the entire afternoon. The Indian was forgotten, and, after showing his approval of the negro's stolidity by an "ugh," left the scene, probably retiring to smoke his calumet outside of the buildings, where no prohibiting notice stared him in the face.

THE COURTS.

The Hutchinson Furnace & Smoke Consuming Company.

A bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court Saturday by William S. Hopkins and James L. Carleton, of Detroit, against the Hutchinson Furnace & Smoke Consuming Company and William S. Hutchinson to compel the performance of a contract for the conveyance of stock. They represent that the company is an Illinois corporation, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $10 each. The 2d of March last they made a contract with the company and W. S. Hutchinson by which Hutchinson agreed to sell them 30,000 shares of the stock of the company for an agreed price, and also promised to deposit in the hands of a certain party 25,000 additional shares to be held in escrow, and if complainants within two years should pay him $50,000, or $2 a share for these 25,000 shares, then he was to transfer the same to them. Complainants further promised to buy 2,800 other shares which belonged to the company for $5,000. Complainants were to sell the 25,000 shares and pay Hutchinson half the net profits. Hutchinson at the time owned 85,000 shares of the stock of the company, and the stock that he agreed to sell, with the exception of 2,500 shares, belonged to him. A week after this contract was made complainants called on Hutchinson and offered to carry out the agreement, at the same time tendering $5,000 for the 2,500 shares belonging to the company, but Hutchinson refused to keep his part of the arrangement. A short time after this Hutchinson, as is claimed, caused Hugh A. Wood, who was not a stockholder of the company, to be elected Director, for the purpose of having a majority of the Directors in his interest. He and Wood and the Treasurer then held a meeting, and conveyed the 8,500 shares of stock belonging to and set apart by the company to Hutchinson. Complainants claim this election and transfer was void, and they ask that the same may be set aside, and that the defendants may be decreed to perform their contract for the transfer of the 57,500 shares of stock as above stated.

Jurors Who Are Not Wanted Today.

The jurors in the courts of Judges Gary and Haines will not be required to report until tomorrow morning, as there will be no court today.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,561—William S. Hopkins et al. vs. Hutchinson Furnace & Smoke-Company and William S. Hutchinson. Bill for specific performance. William Armstrong, solr.

18,562—Homer Cook, assignee in bankruptcy of the State Insurance Company vs. Sebastian Mayburn. Asst. $500. E. L. Upton, atty.

18,563—Same vs. Frank Ruprecht. Asst. $500. Same atty.

18,564—Same vs. C. F. Janrich. Asst. $1,000. Same atty.

18,565—Same vs. Marcus Belden. Asst. $1,000. Same atty.

18,566—Same vs. S. M. Knox. Asst. $500. Same atty.

18,567—Same vs. G. F. Smith. Asst. $500. Same atty.

18,568—Same vs. Abijah Powers. Asst. $1,000. Same atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Law orders—Norton & Co. vs. Propeller Buckeye; order on respts. to close proofs by 25th inst.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Connecticut Mutual Life-Ins. Co. vs. Couch; bill dis. as to Lot 2, Bl. 12, in Ft. Dearborn Add.—354, Cass vs. Todd; order for Master to sell under decree of Nov. 14, 1882.—Noble vs. Gould; death of Chas. B. Ware sug.—Smith vs. Harvey; time for complts. to close proofs before Master extd. to 9th inst.—17,588, Davis vs. Wallace; order apprvg. deed.

Law orders—Doolittle vs. Forsythe; mo. for n. t. argued and taken under advisement.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,071—Robert H. Pugh vs. Steamer Isaac Mays. Libel $1,850, for breach of contract. Robt. Rae and A. W. Bulkley, proctors.

Superior Court—New Suits.

87,139—Adoniram D. Carter vs. Seth F. Hanchett, N. S. Graves, and Daniel Chapman. Replevin, $800. Plff. atty. pro se.

87,140—W. H. Roberts vs. Mary E. Roberts. Bill for divorce for desertion. F. H. Trude, solr.

87,141—Ezekiel Morrison vs. Stanley S. Millar. Creditor's bill on judgment for $792.81. H. C. Bennett, solr.

87,142—Marshall Field vs. John Forsythe. Creditor's bill on judgment for $6,268.35. J. H. Thompson, solr.

87,143—Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Company vs. Henry Mathies, William Marshall, G. W. Kellner, and the K. G. Schmidt Brewing Company. Rubens & McGaffey, attys.

87,144—James S. McKenney vs. George A. Hanford and Kate D. Hanford. Asst. $1,000. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attys.

87,145—Norton R. Smith vs. Jonathan B. Taylor and O. G. Waterman. Case. $50,000. John Lyle King and Simeon W. King, attys.

87,147—Gertrude Stevens vs. Frederick Stevens. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. M. R. Harris, solr.

87,149—Lewis W. Howes et al. vs. Charles Howe and Charles Trotter. Case. $2,000. F. H. Trude, atty.

87,150—Bessie Schoolcraft vs. Andrew Jackson Schoolcraft. Bill for divorce for desertion. J. F. Richmond, solr.

87,151—J. V. Farwell & Co. vs. J. M. Lang & Son. Attcht., $657.11. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Orders—3,685, Piper vs. T. C. Co; by stip. dis. n. c.—4,747, Whelin vs. Rooch; mo. deft. to set aside denied and appl.

Judgments—7,283, Wright & Lawther Oil & Lead Mfg. Co. vs. City of Chicago; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $50,000; appl.—7,235, Pagets vs Detler; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. for costs vs. plff.; appl.—4,987, Charles H. McConnell vs. Otto Young; plff. remits $207.50 and mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $22,290; appl.—5,390, Friiman vs. Runge; mo. n. t. by plff. denied and judgt. for costs vs. plff.; appl.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Orders—7,650, Greff vs. Union Foundry & Pullman Car-Wheel Works; by stip. time to file bill ex. extd. to 20th.—8,445, Midgery vs. City; mo. deft. witness fees of J. Quirk re-taxed at two days attendance.

Judgments—6,795, Ferguson vs. Ostrander; mo. n. t. by plff. denied and judgt. for costs vs. plff.—8,479, Chicago & Wisconsin Granite & Q. Co. vs. A. L. Amberg, James Kincaid and James P. Dickey; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $2,840.61; appl.—7,673, Bowen vs. McMahon; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. for prop., and ord. for writ of possn.

JUDGE SMITH—Orders—7,370, McCall vs. Village of Evanston; time to file bill ex. extd. 10 days.—7,170, Miller vs. Friend; mo. to reinstate con. to next term.—9,504, Goff vs. Kay; mo. to strike plea from files denied.—7,278, Bauer vs. Fuchs; time to file bill ex. extd. to 30th.—8,279, Rehbine vs. Schwartz; mo. to set aside judgt. and for n. t. con.—9,428, Strait vs. Hanchett; applctn. to remove cause to U. S. Cir. Court denied.—8,322, Knights of Labor Coöperative Bakery vs. Mann; reinstated and mo. for rule on plff. to file new bond con.—8,200, Duffy vs. Bohner; reinstated and exn. quashed.—8,446, McContrie vs. Taylor; demr. to plea of set-off overruled, and lv. to file addntl. counts instr.

Judgments—4,666, Scanlan vs. Harrison; dis. p. c. and judgt.—8,650, Kalbow vs. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. for costs vs. plff.; appl.—8,036, George H. Rozet vs. Benedictine Order; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $114; appl. by plff.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Orders—4,064, Varlie vs. White; lv. to deft., E. Buckingham, to file addtnl. and amd. pl.—8,974, Hopkins vs. Pardridge; mo. n. t. sustd.

Judgments—8,152, Barrett vs. Barrett; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. one cent.—9,288, Barbara Powers vs. F. B. Zdrubek and August Geringer; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $2,500; appl.—9,224, Thomas M. Eaton vs. John T. Cowles; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $481.33; appl.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

44,931—Joseph Ptaszynski vs. Jacob and Johanna Pipovski, John Sookovski, and John Prowosnick. Bill to forclose mortgage for $325 on Lot 7 in the Sub. of N. ½ of S. ½ of E. ½ of Block 46, in the Sub. of Sec. 19, 39, 14.

44,932—Charles McLean vs. Maurice Lacy. Appeal.

44,933—James Dennison et al. vs. E. Fisher. Ejectment, $500. L. F. Cummings, atty.

44,934—Amelia C. Norcross vs. John A. McCaull. Bill for injunction. C. L. Easton, solr.

44,935—Daniel Chapman vs. A. D. Carter. Bill for injunction to restrain levy under chattel mortgage. James B. Galloway, solr.

44,936—Johanna Kerwin vs. Stephen Burns. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Orders—3,646, Nitsoke vs. Houston; mo. to set aside ord. dismi. con. to Tuesday.—3,694, McGregor vs. Miner; ord. dismi. set aside.—3,632, Friediander vs. Stein; mo. by deft. to reinstate appl.—3,240, Pieroni vs. O'Shaughnessy; rule on deft. to justify bail or give new bond by 7th.—4,460, Knockenmus vs. Klina; mo. to reinstate denied.—4,941, Hughes vs. Hughes; lv. to file addtnl. pl. and same filed.—3,524, Owen vs. Goss & Phillips Mfg. Co.; mo. n. t. con.—3,544, Riley vs. Riley; same ord.—4,805, Famester vs. Philipson; ord. dismi. set aside and lv. to pld. in 5 days.

Judgments—3,488, Miller vs. Central L. Ins. Co.; demr. to 2d count overruled, plea to 1st count to stand to whole now; sub. to court, finding for deft. and judgt.; appl.—3,315, J. B. Shumers vs. J. H. Tedens and John Thornahlen; plff. remits $1,379, mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $1,379; appl.—3,341, Robert S. Wallace et al. vs. Western Union Tel. Co.; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $353.62.

JUDGE HAWES—Orders—888, Hudson vs. Trask; mo. by deft. to set aside ver. and for n. t.—591½, Westover vs. Hersey; rule on deft. to file new appl. bond in $5,000 by Tuesday.—818, Frank vs. Lang; mo. by deft. to vacate judgt.—821, Lang vs. Frank; mo. by plff. to set aside ord.

Judgments—478, Wilhelmina Fisher vs. John Hoffman; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $322.50; appl.—321, Joseph Kerts vs. Henry Dettenmeier; plff. remits $850, and mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $500; appl.

JUDGE TULEY—Orders—1,556, Morse vs. Peterson; lv. to amd. bill instr. deft. and ref. to Waller.—1,942, Lenormand vs. Lenormand; deft.—2,084, Zamson vs. Zamson; rule on deft. to show cause 2 p. m. Monday why he should not be attchd. for violating inj.—2,090, Hankins vs. Hankins; deft. by consent.

Decrees—747, Tolleston Club vs. Alexander; final decree.—1,104, Trustees, etc., vs. Mitscher; decree of sale.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—Detering vs. Detering; deft. committed to jail for non-payt. of alimony.—1,845, O'Connor vs. O'Connor; mo. to set aside deflt.—2,091, Merriam vs. Merriam; lv. to complt. to take test. of R. McLean before any notary immediately.—110, Crilly vs. Myers; sug. death of W. M. Crilly vacated.—505, Scherer vs. Scherer; deflt.—991, Burkhoff vs. Pipooski; suit dis. c. 3. without prej.—1,947, Thon vs. Monhard; deflt. of Fredericke Reinke vacated and J. B. Barton appld. guard. ad lit.

Decrees—322, B. R. Perry vs. Schraeder; master's rep. confd. and decree.

Divorce cases—671, Mary Gilchrist vs. Thomas Gilchrist; decree of divorce on ground of drunkenness.

County Court—New Suits.

4,069—Petition of John W. Hipple for release under insolvency act.

4,070—William S. Golsen, Assignee, vs. Charles Lundberg. Conf. judgt. $259.06. J. McKeough, atty.

4,070—William I. Morton vs. Mrs. A. W. Ryan. Debt, $1,000, das. $1,000. M. D. Brown, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Orders—4,000, Amerson vs. Heacox; rule on deft. to close proofs in 12 days.—4,005, in re Wolfson; lv. to creditor to file ans. instr., and rule to reply in three days; hg. con. to 5th.—4,068, in re Hipple; hg. con. to 9th.—3,893, L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co. vs. Haven; demr. sustd. and lv. to amd. petn. and amdt. filed.

Judgments—3,673, E. C. Thoma vs. M. Breen; mo. n. t. denied; judgt. $70.85; money deposited in court to be applied on payment.—3,614, James A. Kingsbury vs. Archibald Campbell; mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $200; appl.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Orders—Est. John C. Coonley; lv. to admr. to assign interest in certn. patents.—Est. G. Otto Winter; ord. restoring rec. of will and letters adm. with will annexed.—Est. Pauline Loervenstein et al.; letters guard. of Dec. 8 revoked and guard. dischgd.—Est. Ophelia E. Gudgel; ord for admr. to settle acct. in 10 days.—Est. E. Smeeth; clm. Julia E. Smeeth alld. $2,886.59.—Est. Annie Heemeyer; guard.'s inv. appd.—Est. Charles Hitchcock; lv. to extrx. to file suppl. final acct. and same appd.; notice to heirs, est. settled and extrx. dischgd.—Est. Jacob Paulus; proof heirship, final acct. appd., est. settled, and extrx. dischgd.

Guardianship—Est. Georgia M. Fitch; letters guard. to Jennie L. Fitch; bond $600 appd. and lv. to apply for ord. from Probate Court Kalamazoo Co. Mich. for lv. to receive and remove per. prop.

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE BARNUM—No. 1,368, John Wall, pet. larcy., sent 10 days jail; 1,254, James Martin, burgly., one year peny.; 1,214, Aug. Melbe, larcy., one year peny.; 1,434, Horatio Lamb, larcy., plea guilty, and 13 yrs. of age, sent 2 yrs. to ref. sch.; 1,227, T. S. Albright, conspiracy, further ev. hd. and ev. for people closed, State's-Atty. moved for vd. not guilty, which rendrd. and entered; 1,225, 1,226, 1,228, and 1,229, T. S. Albright, impl. etc., nolle pros.; 1,181, William Keenan, robbery, nolle pros.

JUDGE JAMESON—No. 1,054, Curtis Valentine, larceny, on trial; 1,090, Bartram & Rose, mo. for new trial, heretofore ent., contd.; 1,234, stricken off; 380, Condon, mo. for new trial, contd. by deft.; 587, Henshaw, robbery, mo. for new trial overruled, and sent 3 yrs. peny.; 1,165, Butler & Williams, impl. contd. by defts.; 511, Daley, Hartnell & Cunningham, stricken off.

The Call.

JUDGE HARLAN—Set case Mason vs. Town of Aurora.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARY—No court. Call for tomorrow: Nos. 372, 430, 449, 455, 478, and 495 to 500, inc. No. 494, Walsh vs. Walsh, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No court. Call for tomorrow: Cases from Judge Gary's call. No. 6,681, Crow vs. Crosby, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 8,334, 8,366, 8,370, 8,372, 8,376, 8,380, 8,388, 8,128, 8,390, and 8,398. No. 8,353, Rosenberg vs. Davis, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—A. m., no court; 2 p. m., no call. No. 8,066, McDonough vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No court. Call for tomorrow: No first call. Trial call Nos. 400½ (term No. 3,526), 402, 403, 405, and 407. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No court. Call for tomorrow: First call Nos. 251 to 300, inc. Trial call Nos. 247, 867, 868, 869, 871, and 878. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—2 p. m. Contested motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—A. m., no court; 2 p. m., Gen. Nos. 2,679, 3,647, 3,898, and 3,860. No. 2,635, C. & W. I. R. R. Co. vs. Smith, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE BARNUM—No. 1,166.

JUDGE JAMESON—No. 1,054.

CHICAGO BRICKLAYERS.

Their Utterly Untenable Position.

[Milwaukee *Sentinel*.]—The Chicago [foreign] bricklayers have come to a prompt decision as to one important principle in labor—a principle that is entitled to the most serious thought. The agreement with the master-masons involved a clause which provided for the payment of the wages demanded—40 cents an hour—except to such members of the union as are not full and competent journeymen. The union rejects the agreement, repudiating the agreement of their own committee, insisting that all members, without regard to their industry, efficiency, or strength, shall be paid the same wages.

[These foreigners also insist, in effect, that American boys shall not be permitted to learn the bricklaying trade.]

The lazy, incompetent, shirking member of this foreign union must receive the same pay as the conscientious, efficient workman, and because the master masons have not agreed to this the strike must go on. This is against nature, which everywhere gives the preference to the willing and the strong. A man's cheerful readiness to work, his skill, his physical strength, and his experience constitute a legitimate part of his working capital, and they are clearly entitled to be considered in the fixing of his wages. The laziness, and weakness, and inexperience of a man ought to be taken into the account in deciding upon his wages.

Everybody has an interest in the payment of men according to their worth. It is the inducement for men to develop into competent workmen. Under the system insisted upon by the foreign bricklayers, the trades have been filled with shirking workmen who botch whatever they touch. It is a fact universally observed that the really skillful and willing workmen are few in comparison with the half-taught blunderers; that the workmen who do head work in connection with their trades are growing fewer in comparison with the mass. In work which any journeyman ought to do well without watching, the employer is forced to give constant supervision to prevent botch work. Incompetent men crowd into the trades, trusting to luck and the influence of the union to pull them through. And the unions are doing it. Their defense is, that if poor workmen were not admitted to the unions and protected by them and insured the same wages as good workmen receive, the employers would use the poor workmen to break down the good. This is a fallacy. But for the protection of poor workmen by the good the latter would receive higher wages than the unions have ever secured for them, while the poor ones would receive only what they deserve. The good workman is really contributing from his pocket for the support of the lazy and inefficient.

By opening the unions to botch workmen the standard of efficiency has been lowered so that there is little choice between union men and "scabs." This has enabled employers to break down strikes time and again. If the unions should consist only of full and competent journeymen no employer could afford to deny its reasonable requests, and strikes would become fewer and proportionately more successful. The notion that a union to be strong must take in every lazy fellow who applies is the most erroneous entertained by workingmen. The sooner it is abandoned the sooner competent workingmen will be able to dictate terms to unjust employers. It is a crying shame that all the consequences of a prolonged strike should be invited rather than that indolent pretenders should be left with less wages than good workmen. The bricklayers' strike is forcing carpenters, lathers, painters, brickmakers, plumbers, and hundreds of other workers into idleness and distress, and it is continued simply because the master masons choose to pay competent workmen more than incompetent ones.

DISEASED BEEF.

Facts Which Came to the Attention of a Kosher-Meat Rabbi.

[St. Louis *Republican*.]—The Hebrew congregation Chevra Kadusha, whose members have not been touched by the reform movement, are now trying an experiment in the way of a coöperative "kosher-meat" house, to which the following reference was made in a recent issue of the *Jewish Tribune:*

The attention of our coreligionists is called to the only strictly kosher-meat house in the city. It is located at 924 North Seventh street, and is under the special surveillance of the Chevra Kadusha. Those of our coreligionists who still wish to adhere to the ancient form of living in accordance with the precepts of Jewish laws can feel satisfied that this meat-shop contains nothing but strictly kosher food, and that any meat with the least blemish is summarily rejected. The shop is under the immediate superintendency of Messrs. M. Lieberstein, S. Rubinstein, and D. Friedman.

The congregation Chevra Kadusha is a small one, of strictly orthodox Hebrews, and its meetings are held over the shop on Seventh street, between Franklin avenue and Wash street. Its "kosher-meat" shop, however, is doing a fair business, as a *Republican* reporter who called there was informed by the Superintendent. "Kosher meat is at once a matter of religion and of health," said he. "We have a good many customers outside of our congregation. For instance, there is one lady who comes here every day in her carriage, and watches her footman while he buys the meat. She refused to give me her name when I asked it. As a rule, however, the Hebrews in St. Louis are not strict in eating only meat killed in compliance with the provisions of our law—that is, kosher meat. The process of preparation is a simple one, but it insures only good, healthy meat. We butcher with all the ceremonies in use among the most strictly orthodox Hebrews in Europe. In the first place there is a rabbi—not a rabbi of the law, you understand, but still a rabbi so far as this business goes—who has served a long apprenticeship and been properly commissioned. He selects the cattle to be butchered, which are without blemish as far as he can tell by outward examination. The one to be killed is tied and thrown down—never knocked in the head. The rabbi takes a long knife of a kind manufactured in Europe especially for his purpose. It has a blade sharper than a razor, and he has only to draw it once across the victim's throat. The knife is so sharp that the wound it makes is almost painless. Here is the knife of kosher chickens and geese—like the other, only smaller."

He took from a drawer a morocco case, and touching a spring opened it. Inside was a knife not larger than an ordinary case-knife, single edged and blunt pointed. Its surface was polished like a mirror, and its edge so keen that hairs could easily be split on it.

"When the throat of the beef is cut," he continued, "every drop of the blood possible is drained out. The entrails are then inspected, and if any blemish is discovered—that is, if the rabbi finds diseased lungs, liver, or anything else to show that the beef was was not in a perfectly healthy condition—he rejects it, and another is brought in. We do our butchering at Rock Springs, and the other day six beeves were killed before we found one healthy one."

"What becomes of those you reject?" asked the reporter.

"Under the law they must be thrown to the dogs, but the law was made, you see, out there in the wilderness where there was no one else to eat them. Here in St. Louis they are dressed and sold to butchers who do not deal in kosher meat. A great many of the cattle are diseased, and it would be much better for the people of the city if the Board of Health would pay some attention to having them butchered properly and inspected. Last week after we had killed and rejected five the man who was furnishing the beeves refused to let us have any more for the day. We do not select any particular kind of cattle, and we find numbers of all kinds diseased. After the meat is butchered the law requires the consumer who buys to allow it to remain in water some time to get the blood thoroughly out of it. Chickens and geese we kill in the same way. The shop was opened about seven weeks ago by the congregation, and it has been doing well so far."

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Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
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Wednesday and Thursday, June 6 and 7,
AT 3 AND 8 P. M.

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J. J. G. Burghoffer,	J. Mulvany,	W. Schmedgen,
H. F. Brooks,	A. Payne,	J. R. Sloan,
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WONDERFUL TROUPE OF NUBIANS,
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And the still more wonderful

TROUPE OF AUSTRALIAN CANNIBALS,
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Who live in the sands of Northern Queensland, and unquestionably form the Missing Link!

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OF THE 10 DAYS' SEASON
THIS MONDAY AFTERNOON,
BASE-BALL GROUNDS AND LAKE FRONT,
MAIN ENTRANCE
MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND RANDOLPH-STS.

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BIGGER THAN EVER.

HIPPODROME HIPPODROME HIPPODROME HIPPODROME HIPPODROME	MENAGERIE MENAGERIE MENAGERIE MENAGERIE MENAGERIE
MUSEUM MUSEUM MUSEUM MUSEUM MUSEUM	CIRCUS CIRCUS CIRCUS CIRCUS CIRCUS

Look for details in the millions of small bills that flood the city.

THE BABY ELEPHANTS ARE HERE.
THE BABY ELEPHANTS ARE HERE.

BARNUM HIMSELF IS HERE.
BARNUM HIMSELF IS HERE.

EVERYBODY AND EVERYTHING IS HERE.
EVERYBODY AND EVERYTHING IS HERE.

But the more we write the more we find to write about, so we drop all enumeration and simply advise Ladies, Children, and all who can to

GO IN THE AFTERNOON.
GO IN THE AFTERNOON.

DOORS OPEN 1 AND 7. BEGIN 2 AND 8.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Our efforts to place upon exhibition the various types of humanity from all sections of the earth have culminated in success far beyond our expectations. Not single specimens only, but whole groups of Cannibals, Nubians, Zulus, Mohammedans, Pagans, Indians, Wild Men, etc., etc., have been gathered from the most remote quarters of the globe. Wondering crowds surround them day and night. To the student they are a study, but to the youthful mind they teach a lesson of the marvelous work of our Creator that can never be effaced. As in every city every parent will give their children the benefit of an afternoon in the Museum and Menagerie. But there are many thousands of unfortunates here in Chicago who cannot afford the pleasure and advantages of this visit. That all may have equal opportunity, we respectfully invite the inmates of the various Orphan Asylums to attend the Museum, Menagerie, Hippodrome, and Circus free of charge. Authorized officials of these and all other Charitable Institutions will please consult with Mr. Barnum or his managers and arrange which afternoon entertainment it will be convenient to attend.

BARNUM, BAILEY & HUTCHINSON.

General Admission, 50 cents, which includes every Department, viz.: Museum, Menagerie, Hippodrome, and Circus. Children under 9, half price. Reserved seats, $1.

For the comfort of those who desire to avoid the crowds on the grounds, COUPON TICKETS, GOOD FOR RESERVED NUMBERED CHAIRS OR BOXES, can be purchased at the usual slight advance, at

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Grand Parade This Morning.

ROUTE—Leave Lake Front at 8:30. Wabash-av. to Twenty-fourth-st., to State-st., to Polk-st., to Canal-st., to Twelfth-st., to Halsted-st., to Madison-st., to May-st., to Lake-st., to Canal-st., to Madison-st., to Fifth-av., to Chicago-av., to Clark-st., to Ohio-st., to Rush-st., to River-st., to Lake-st., to State-st., to Washington-st., to Lake-Front.

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CAT
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THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
In the Great Success of the Year,

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Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Wednesday Matinee, the charming esthetic opera,

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Monday, June 11, will be produced with magnificent scenery and effects, a new play by the celebrated French author, Guillaume Busnach, called

THE POWER OF MONEY.

REV. HENRY WARD
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WILL LECTURE IN THE
WEST AND NORTHWEST
DURING JULY AND AUGUST.
IT IS POSITIVELY HIS LAST LECTURE TOUR.

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For one week only, commencing Monday, June 4. I am still Strictly Business. Engagement of the Celebrated Comedian,

C. B. BISHOP,

In A. C. Gunther's Startling Melodramatic Comedy,

STRICTLY BUSINESS,

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JOHN A. HAMLIN..............................Manager

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JUNE 4—ONE WEEK LONGER,
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The Swinging Beauties. English Ballet Troupe. Splendid Variety Bill. Amazon March. The Burlesque "Lurline."

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Opens June 23, closes Oct. 1, 1883. Reduced rates. Unsurpassed accommodations. On main line of Pennsylvania Railroad. 2,300 feet above sea level, situated in a park of 100 acres amid the matchless scenery of the Alleghenies. Its accessibility, pure air, and freedom from malaria, flies, and mosquitoes render it the most desirable resort in the State.

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WILSON & CHATFIELD, Props.

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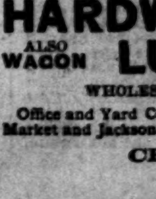

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CHICAGO.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Z. B. Citrven, of Paris, France, is at the Palmer House.

F. T. Cecil and H. M. Palmer, of New York, are at the Palmer.

Ex-Gov. Samuel Merrill, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. Lewis Wallace, of Indianapolis, was at the Tremont House yesterday.

W. T. Gough, of New York, and J. E. Page, of St. Louis, are at the Leland.

The Hon. J. Sterling Morton, ex-Governor of Nebraska, is at the Palmer House.

Dr. F. H. Rauch, Secretary of the State Board of Health, is at the Grand Pacific.

George E. Randall, of New York, and M. F. Wall, of Philadelphia, are at the Sherman House.

Judge John A. Hunter, of Salt Lake City, and Dr. E. W. Day, of Eau Claire, Wis., are at the Tremont.

P. S. Vandine got drunk, fell on the pavement, and cut his head, and was taken to the County Hospital.

Freddie Rening, 3 years old, left his home, No. 567 Noble street, Saturday afternoon, and has not yet been found. His velvet jacket was trimmed with yellow braid.

The 5-year-old son of Robert V. Stanley, No. 651 West Madison street, fell over the banisters from the second story and sustained several severe bruises and contusions.

William Law attempted to pick Robert Bauer's pocket at a German picnic in Ogden Grove. Bauer, when he found that Law had his watch, caught and held him until the police came to his assistance. Law was taken to the Chicago Avenue Station and booked for robbery.

At a meeting of the Fifth Ward Irish National League Ignatius Sullivan was elected President; C. Sheahy, Vice-President; C. C. Hare, Treasurer; Mathew Lamb, Financial Secretary; and T. Madden, Recording Secretary. Patrick Meledy delivered a speech condemning the interference of the Vatican in Irish politics.

The 6-year-old son of Mrs. Schuler, residing at No. 2837 South Halsted street, was kicked in the head by a pony the lady was driving yesterday afternoon. Dr. Woodward, of No. 411 Centre avenue, dressed the wound, which was about an inch and a half long, and pronounces it dangerous, although not necessarily fatal.

A drunken tramp painter about 35 years old was found at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in an empty freight-car on the Illinois Central Railroad near Twenty-seventh street with three scalp wounds on the right side of his head. He gave his name as John Reeves, but could not tell how he came to be in the car or furnish any clew as to the cause of the assault or who were his assailants. His wounds had the appearance of having been made with some blunt instrument. He was taken to the County Hospital.

P. T. Barnum, the proprietor of the great and only show on earth, including the only Jumbo and a living specimen of the newly-discovered dude variety, proposes to make the wards of the public welcome to his tented camp during his stay in this city. He will be pleased to hear from the managers of the different charitable institutions in the city for the purpose of arranging with them for the free admission of their inmates. The tents arrived yesterday, and were being pitched last evening on the Lake-Front in the presence of an admiring crowd of small boys.

A dispatch received yesterday contained information to the effect that one George H. Tenny had been arrested in New York for obtaining money on alleged bonds of the "Chicago, Brazil & Ohio Railroad & Coal Company of Indiana." There being a "Brazil & Chicago Coal Company" in existence in this city, Mr. J. G. Niblock, the President, was questioned yesterday in regard to the arrest of the alleged swindler. He said he knew nothing of the company mentioned in the dispatch, nor did he have the slightest recollection of any man like the one arrested in New York who had ever had any dealings with his company.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Abe Olsen, one of Hamblen's watchmen discovered three men emerging from the rear of James Gartu's saloon at No. 231 South Canal street. One of the burglars he recognized as a well-known thief named William McDermott. The others he did not recognize. Upon discovering him they ran away, and he followed them, firing a shot or two without effect. Upon returning and examining the saloon, he found that they had entered by forcing a rear window, and that they had carried off about $50 worth of cigars. The case was reported to the Desplaines street police, and officers detailed to hunt up McDermott.

An adjourned meeting of the National Irish League of the Third Ward was held yesterday afternoon at No. 159 Twenty-second street to hear the report from a committee appointed at a former meeting to name permanent officers. The committee reported the following list, which was adopted: President, P. V. Fitzpatrick; Vice-President, Moses G. Flood; Treasurer, Daniel Corkery; Secretary, James O'Brien; and Recording Secretary, James J. Sullivan. The meeting was addressed by John McKeough and others, in the interest of the cause, and quite a number of new members were enrolled. Another meeting will be held Sunday evening, two weeks hence at the same place.

Woman's curiosity received a severe setback last night. About 7 o'clock a family quarrel was in progress in a building adjacent to No. 386 West Indiana street. Mrs. C. Petersen, Mrs. Taylor, and Ida Crawford, at the above number, hoisted the windows and craned their necks, but to no purpose. The trio crept upon a frail, rotten bridge extending from the second story of the building to a similar one in the rear. The ladies had just begun to see the show when other parties stepped upon the bridge. It gave way and the occupants were unceremoniously dropped a distance of twenty feet to the yard below. Dr. Turning attended the three bruised and frightened women, and reports them badly shaken up, but no bones broken. Mrs. Petersen, being a large, fleshy woman, was the worst used up of the crowd.

On the night car of the Lincoln avenue line leaving Washington street at 2:50 o'clock yesterday morning was a fellow who insulted a lady by insisting upon resting his head on her shoulder, and who when expostulated with threatened to whip all the passengers, using the most vulgar and profane language. The conductor's attention was called to the nuisance, and he tried to quiet the brute, but did not feel like resorting to extreme measures because Officer Anton Oyan, of the police force, was calmly contemplating the row from a seat directly opposit the ruffian without offering to interfere. Oyan was in citizen's clothes, but acknowledged that he was an officer when appealed to. An arrest, which was thoroughly deserved, might have interfered with Oyan's morning nap. An effort is being made to have the North Side conductors of night cars supplied with keys to the patrol-boxes so that they can compel the police to attend to their business in cases of emergency.

A MORAL SHOW UNDER CANVAS.

A novel religious service, accompanied by a regular choir and church music, was to have been held last night in J. W. Couch's circus tent, which is erected on a vacant lot at the corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street, but the "entertainment" proved a failure. Promptly at 8 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Hart, of the Halsted street mission, entered the arena, and after stating the object of his presence to the fifteen or twenty persons comprising his congregation and expressing regrets that he had not a larger audience he read a lesson from the Scriptures, delivered a brief address on the points contained in the lesson, and offered a prayer. After promising to engage a well-known preacher for next Sunday, together with a good choir from Farwell Hall, he pronounced the benediction. In order that the improvised church might not wear a profane aspect, Mr. Couch had ordered all the trapezes, horizontal bars, and other paraphernalia of a circus to be removed from the interior of the tent, together with all the gay show bills that might have a tendency to attract the attention of the worshipers.

IT IS THE CAT.

OPENING OF THE FELINE EXHIBITION AT THE DIME MUSEUM—"NO. 9" AS THE MATRON.

The cat show at the Dime Museum was formally opened to the public at 1 p. m. yesterday, and, to judge from the immense crowds which thronged the place hourly during the afternoon and evening, the cat is a favorit animal in Chicago. Some who came were disappointed, as they thought that the word cat had been used as a slang term, and looked for a repetition of the beauty show of a few weeks ago. The majority, however, understood what to expect, and they were not disappointed in the feline display. There were in the various cages around the room some 200 cats of all conditions, from the Jumbo-like Thomas-cat whose life had been one continual round of pleasure, bootjacks, and rodents to the infinitesimal kitten whose eyes had just been opened upon this world of care and back-yard fences. It will be a great week for the rats, and they will no doubt hold a convention and return a vote of thanks to Messrs. Kohl & Middleton for their temporary release from tabby despotism.

The cats on exhibition have been given fine quarters in cages ranged about the lower room of the Museum, and upon each cage is tacked a number, together with a card bearing the name and address of the owner. The majority of the felines come from the class that haunt back alleys and sing gems from "Iolanthe," "Heart and Hand," and "The Merry War," at night upon the ridge-poles of wood-sheds, calling forth the plaudits and bric-a-brac of the neighbors. But there are a number of family pets that have been loaned for the occasion. They are easily known by their sleek coats and well-fed appearance, and they do not appear to like the idea of being associated with plebean cats. The largest number were contributed by the small boys who had entrapped their wily prey during the night hours, and by the old maids whose cats are their idols. Upon some of the cages are the names by which the animals are known to their owners. One is called "The Tramp," probably from his migratory habits. Another bears the slugger-like appellation of "Bridgeport Mike." One sleek-looking Thomas is known as "The Dude," and of course there is "Mrs. Langtry" and "Freddie."

There are in the cages a number of tabbies with their kittens. In No. 29 is a fine-looking old cat with three little white kittens called "Snowball," "Blossom," and "Little Pete," said to be owned by Peter Peculiar, of, No. 159 Twenty-fourth street. The cage, which is decorated with blue ribbons, contained a blue silk cushion upon which the family reclined. They received many votes during the day. A cage containing a number of assorted kittens is called "The Orphan Asylum." They are a lively lot, full of play, and attracted a good deal of attention. L. Keller, of the Keller House, owns cage No. 25, in which is a fine-looking old Maltese cat with seven pretty little kittens. A Carolonde cat, with a family of four kittens, owned by Henry Austreck, of No. 78 DeKalb street, is in cage No. 18. She was imported from Europe, and is highly prized by her owner. In cage No. 26 are two cats called "The Two Orphans," owned by R. Barlow, of No. 912 West Madison street. "The Tramps' Retreat" is the legend tacked upon a cage containing a group of tough-looking citizens whose lots have evidently not been happy ones. But the museum fake is a picnic for them, and they look supremely happy.

Another attractive group is to be seen in cage No. 41. It consists of seven cats of the same family, named Prince, Wolf, Patsy, Tiger, Goldie, Silver, and Fox. They look like little squirrels and are handsomely marked. Mrs. John Garrick, of No. 53 North Carpenter street. Each cat knows its name and answers to it. Two pretty little kittens and their demure-looking mother are in cage No. 37. They are owned by Mrs. Scott, of No. 31 Kansas street.

The single cats on exhibition have some very fine specimens among their number. J. D. Colby, of No. 185 Park avenue, owns the largest cat in the show. It is a black and white animal, weighing eighteen and a half pounds, and was brought from Boston for the exhibition. It is in cage No. 21. Harry Mack, of No. 198 South Halsted street, owns "Kilkenny Mike," in cage No. 20. It is a large tiger-cat, and great rat-killing stories are told of it. "The Lone Widow" is the name of a sorrowful-looking lady-cat in one of the cages. A jet-black cat, without a white hair on its body, is to be seen in cage No. 46. Miss Lillie Richardson (colored), of No. 57 Congress street, is the owner of this animal, which stands a fine chance for the higher prizes. Mrs. Church, of 3217 State street, owns the handsome pure Maltese cat in cage No. 1. In cage No. 38 is a huge striped cat, belonging to M. Gemon. Miss Lillie Bogan, of No. 170 Washington street, takes great pride in her "Rootjack Jim," who occupies cage No. 34. In cage No. 7 is a large gray and white tabby owned by Will Rose, of No. 463 West Van Buren street. It weighs twelve pounds and is a fine specimen. A large, pure Maltese cat in cage No. 15 is owned by Miss Lillie Cullen, of No. 191 West Madison street. Another large Maltese cat, with red tassels in his ears, is the property of Mrs. Lizzie Longfellow, of No. 202 Centre avenue. He is known as "Micawber."

To refer to all of the felines on exhibition would take up too much space, so but those few of the most prominent specimens are picked out.

A sad story is told of a fine little cat called "Mike Jackson," which was owned by Billy Elliott. He sent to Cincinnati for the animal, received him here, and started for the museum with him. At the corner of Market and Madison streets the cat jumped from his arms and before he could reach him he was run over and killed by a street-car. Elliott feels his loss deeply. The animal was valued at $50.

The cats behaved pretty well yesterday, though some of them did not like the attentions of the crowd and resented it by terrified yowls and a wild lunging of claws. The exhibition will be continued during the week, and at the close twelve prizes will be awarded to the animals receiving the highest number of votes. Each visitor is entitled to one vote, and extra ballots are sold at five cents each, as in the recent beauty contest. It is thought that owners will back their cats heavily. The first prize is a large collar, nine feet in circumference, inlaid with gold and silver, and lined with plush, and valued at $220. It is accompanied by a small collar to fit the prize animal. The other prizes are a silver pitcher and goblets, set of silver tea dishes, sewing-machine, silver card-receiver, silver watch, ornamental clock, barrel of flour, etc. The animals will be well cared for by good attendants during their stay at the museum, and the managers have contracted for a fresh supply of bread, meat, and milk daily.

One of the great attractions yesterday was Beauty No. 9, who has been engaged to act as matron of the cat show. She appeared bright and happy, and smiled out from under the shadow of her huge poke bonnet to all comers. She was anxious and willing to answer any questions about her large family. The show is well worth a visit, and will probably attract large crowds.

COLORED BLOOD.

IT FLOWS FREELY FROM A BULLET-WOUND IN THE BREAST OF BALDY SOWERS—A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

The Curtis-Connelly shooting the afternoon of Sunday, May 20, and the mysterious shooting of Jacob Schindholm the night of Sunday, May 27, led the police to anticipate something of the kind yesterday, and they were not disappointed, two gentlemen of color getting up an exciting little shooting affray on State, near Taylor street. Their names are Jacob Butler and Schack Satterfield, alias "Baldy Sowers." The trouble arose over an alleged insult offered by Sowers to a woman in Butler's company, which was followed by a stinging blow on Butler's cheek.

Somewhere about 3 o'clock Butler, who is a waiter in Chapin & Gore's restaurant, dropped in at J. Bernero's "dago-shop" at No. 532 State street, where he found Henry Carter and Joe Green, both friends of his, employed by Chapin & Gore, and two colored women who are known by the names of Green and Wood. He sat down at the table with them, and had had several drinks when the door opened and Sowers and a companion named Henry Burgoyne entered. Just as they came in the woman known as Miss Green started out, and Sowers, who seemed to be somewhat under the influence of liquor, caught her roughly by the arm. She struggled to get away, and Butler, who was also intoxicated, interfered in her behalf. Sowers apologized for having stopped the woman, but pleaded that he thought he knew her. Butler made some remark to the effect that that was a thin excuse, after which they all sat down together and Green ordered drinks for the party. Butler still harped on the insult offered to his "lady friend," and by mentioning it to Sowers several times finally so thoroughly aroused him that he dealt Butler a heavy blow in the face and ran out of the saloon followed by Burgoyne. Butler expressed a desire to follow him out, but the women prevailed upon him to remain for a while. In ten minutes or so he excused himself and went out upon State street. It is said that in the short time he was gone, he purchased or borrowed a revolver, but he says he had it all the time. Be that as it may, he returned, and two doors south of Bernero's saloon met Sowers. Walking up to him he reproached him for having acted as he did in the restaurant, and then, with the remark "Now I've got you," pulled a 38-calibre revolver from his hip pocket and shot him through the left lung. Sowers staggered across the street, and Butler, coolly replacing the revolver in his pocket, turned and started north very deliberately.

Standing at the corner of Taylor and State streets at the time of the shooting was Lieut. Joe Kenyon, of Engine Company No. 13, and between him and the quarters of Engine Company No. 21, on Taylor street, was Marshal Ward, a member of the fire company. When the shot was fired Lieut. Kenyon attempted to open the police-patrol box on the corner, and failing, shouted to Ward to call the patrol-wagon from the engine-house. Ward notified the man on watch and then ran to State street, which he reached just as Butler, followed by a crowd, approached.

"That man just shot a fellow back here," volunteered some one in the crowd; "arrest him." Ward hesitated a moment, as there was a white man just ahead of Butler, and he did not understand which one the crowd meant.

"Which one?" he asked.

"The colored fellow," was the response.

"All right," said Ward, laying his hand on Butler's shoulder. "You are my prisoner."

Butler made no objection, and considerable confusion ensued, in which an attempt was made to rescue him, but which was unsuccessful, owing to the interference of Lieut. Kenyon, who went to Ward's assistance. The patrol wagon from the Harrison Street Station arrived at this moment with Sergt. Powers and Officers Myers and Granger, the latter of whom took charge of the prisoner while the men on the wagon went to search for the wounded man. He was found at the office of Dr. Stowell undergoing an examination, and at the Doctor's suggestion was taken to the County Hospital. No weapon other than a small knife was found on him when searched. The ball lacerated the left lung very badly, and both Dr. Stowell and the hospital surgeon are of the opinion that he cannot recover. Sowers bears a rather bad reputation among the colored people with whom he associates. Two years ago he assaulted a colored man named Brown on Fourth avenue and stuck a huge knife into him. He was employed as a porter for Chapin & Gore.

Butler, the prisoner, is an intelligent-looking black negro, who seems to be well spoken of on all sides. He was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter, and, after detailing the trouble in the saloon, denied that he had gone out and purchased a revolver. That, he said, he had with him all the time. He said that he knew Sowers to be a bad man, and that when he went back and met him, as stated above, and began chiding him for acting as he did in the saloon, Sowers put his hand in his pocket as if to draw a weapon. Then, he said, he shot, fearing harm to himself.

Bernero, the dago-shop proprietor, says he heard a row in the back room of his place but paid no attention to it. Presently, one of the women pushed Sowers out of the door and told him to stay away to avoid trouble. Butler went out shortly afterward, walked north a short distance, and then returned to where Sowers was standing in front of No. 536. His wife, Mrs. Teresa Bernero, witnessed the shooting. She did not see Sowers make any hostile move. Burgoyne, who was present, she says, tried to make peace between the men, but was unable to do so.

STONE AND ASPHALT.

A COMPARISON OF THEIR RESPECTIVE VALUES FOR PAVING PURPOSES DRAWN FROM EXPERIMENTS IN BERLIN.

Among the statistics contained in the annual report of the Fire Department of the City of Berlin, Germany, just received by Fire-Marshal Swenie, is the following relative to accidents to the horses of the department on their way to fires.

The different apparatus of the Berlin Fire Department traveled during the year 1882 a total of 7,945.12 (German) miles, of which 7,064.63 were made on stone pavements and 880.49 on asphalt pavement, making on stone pavement 88.91 per cent, against 89.96 per cent in 1881 and 94.17 per cent in 1880, and on asphalt pavement 11.08 per cent, against 10.03 per cent in 1881 and 5.82 per cent in 1880. The total number of accidents to horses during 1882 was forty-five, of which twenty happened on stone pavements and twenty-five on asphalt pavements. This makes one accident to each 176.55 miles traveled in all, one accident to each 353.23 miles traveled on stone pavement against one accident to each 35.21 miles traveled on asphalt pavement. This shows more than ten times as great a liability on asphalt pavements than on stone pavement.

The report ascribes this unfavorable showing for the asphalt pavement to the many wet days in the year 1882 and the fact that the proportionate number of accidents on asphalt pavement during the year 1881 was only 5.82 times greater than on stone pavements seems to strengthen this argument.

It should also be mentioned that the three fatal accidents to horses during the year all occurred on stone pavements, and that of the accidents on asphalt pavements but one was followed by a temporary disability of the fallen horse.

For the information of those interested in street building, it should also be added that all the asphalt pavement in Berlin is sheet asphalt, and so smooth that it has to be sanded to prevent accidents. Asphalt blocks are entirely unknown in Berlin, as is also, unless very lately introduced, the gritty sheet asphalt now being laid in this city. There is also but very little Belgian stone pavement in Berlin, most of the older streets being paved with cobble-stone, and scarcely more than a quarter of them with granit or other stone blocks, about four by six inches large.

SECRETARY LINCOLN.

RETURNING FROM A FISHING EXCURSION HE VISITS HIS CHICAGO FRIENDS.

Secretary-of-War Robert T. Lincoln arrived in the city yesterday and is stopping at the Palmer House. He has been for the last two weeks with a large fishing party at Pelee Island in Lake Erie, and is making a two days' visit to Chicago before returning to his post in Washington. Among those who composed the party were Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Stoger, Mr. J. W. Doane, Mr. A. F. Seeberger, Mr. Bryon Smith, Mr. A. A. Sprague, and Mr. Erskine M. Phelps, of Chicago; and Messrs. J. Elliott and J. J. McGinnes, of New York. Mr. Lincoln occupied the entire day visiting his many friends in the city and upon his return at a late hour to the hotel, was met by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, but declined to be interviewed, on the plea that he had been absent so long from Washington that he hardly knew what was going on in the country, and was in quest of news himself. In reference to the Crook campaign he said that no information had been received from Gen. Crook since May 3, but as he was an experienced and careful officer no fears in regard to his safety were entertained at the department, and further that Gen. Crook was quite familiar with the text of the treaty between Mexico and the United States, and would not violate it in any particular. The Secretary will leave for Washington this afternoon.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club, upon invitation of the Rev. W. P. Elsdon, of the Baptist Church of Englewood, attended a memorial service held at that church yesterday afternoon. The veterans met at Memorial Hall at half-past 2, and marched in a body to the Baptist Church, the badge of the club and mourning badge being worn on the left breast. These, with white gloves and slouch hats, completed their uniform. The front pews were reserved for the veterans.

The service was opened with prayer by the Chaplain of the club, the Rev. F. A. Hardin. The choir sang a number of appropriate hymns, among them the "Te Deum," a hymn to the tune of "Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp-Ground," and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

The Rev. Mr. Elsdon preached the memorial sermon, and Chaplain Hardin closed with appropriate remarks.

The Board of Education of District No. 2, Hyde Park and Lake, will probably appoint the teachers for the ensuing year at their meeting next Friday afternoon. This is one of the largest districts in the State outside of some of the larger cities, and employs at present ninety teachers, and will probably employ 100 next year. The question of dividing the district, which was passed by the Trustees of the township, will have a final hearing this forenoon before Superintendent Lane at his office. His decision in the matter, it is understood, will be final. It is claimed that the district can be run more economically in its present form than it divided, and that it already has a high school. Superintendent Lane will hear the arguments this morning and will probably give his decision very shortly thereafter.

The Rev. Herrick Johnson will lecture Tuesday evening at the Presbyterian Church.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Memorial Association will be held at Memorial Hall one week from this evening.

The Englewood Post-Office will be a second-class office after July 1.

LAKE.

The plans and specifications for the new Presbyterian Church on the northwest corner of Forty-second and Winter streets have been drawn and agreed upon, and the architects, Messrs. Bartlett & Sons, of Des Moines, Ia., are to begin building the edifice forthwith. The building will front east on Winter street forty-eight feet and will have a south front on Forty-second street of seventy-two feet. The seating capacity of the auditorium will be about 800, which will be sufficient for many years to come. The estimated cost of the structure is $10,000.

Fifteen packing-houses have their buyers in the market purchasing hogs for the summer season. The houses that are not engaged in slaughtering are the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, Denny & Sons, Moran & Healey, Murphy Packing Company, and Baldwin Packing Company.

Mrs. Bridget Donahue, of Emerald avenue and Thirty-ninth street, sent her sister in Ireland money to defray her expenses to this country a few weeks ago, and Saturday the lady received the sad news of her sister's death in mid-ocean. The body was buried at sea.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' League resolutions were adopted denouncing the [illegible] assault on Capt. Palmer, of the League, by a saloonkeeper named Ben Leitch. Leitch was tried and found not guilty, but the league propose calling the attention of the grand jury to the case.

The horse market during the last week was exceptionally active, and large sales were made. The receipts were 234 head. The demand for heavy draught horses, streeters, and coach horses was large, and the supply was equal to the emergency. Quite a number of horses were shipped to the North and East during the week.

LAKE VIEW.

At a meeting of the Board of Education for School District No. 1 the following teachers were appointed for the ensuing year: Evanston Avenue School—Principal, Miss Holcomb; Assistants, the Misses Earle, Delano, Jansen, Freeman, Heidenheimer, and Russ. Diversey Street School—Principal, Miss Troendel; Assistants, the Misses Gondy, Fleming, Owen, Bassett, Chatfield, Andrews, Robinson, Morris, Wassail, Woolacot, Kent, Peats, and King. Ashland Avenue School—Principal, Miss Williams; Assistants, Mrs. Fitch and the Misses Craig, Windes, and Eckstrom. The Board of Education will meet Tuesday. State's-Attorney Mills has volunteered his services, and will deliver a lecture at the chapel on School street on Tuesday evening; subject: "Heart and Home."

The water tax is now due, and Mr. Osgood, the collector, will be at the following places to receive the same: Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 7 to 9 a. m., at Mr. Andrews' coal office, No. 499 Lincoln avenue; Monday, June 4, and Wednesday, June 6, from 3 to 8 p. m., at the Ravenswood depot; Thursday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p. m., at No. 437 Racine avenue.

ADAM AND EVE IN KANSAS.

[Leavenworth *Times*]—A special from Crowley County, this State, gives an account of the location of a veritable Garden of Eden. Last Sunday a man and his wife named Palmer, while laboring under a delusion, stripped themselves, and, not being adorned by even the historical fig leaf, wandered about their corral and orchard all day and night, imagining they were in Eden and obeying the behests of Jehovah. As the husband is a very strong and powerful man, the neighbors were afraid to go near him, but on Monday morning some one of them coaxed up courage enough to go to them and persuade them to clothe themselves. Their children were in the house, but were unable to do anything with their parents. The couple are now quiet, but still out of their minds. The woman, who is very well educated, was bitten by a rattlesnake a few days before the above occurrence, but, trusting solely to prayer, refused to allow anything to be done for her to cure the bite.

RAILROADS.

Synopsis of the Annual Report of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway.

Judge Hallett's Important Decision Against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company.

Probable Effects of the Law Regulating Passenger and Freight Rates in Kansas.

Liability of Cattle for Throwing Trains Off the Tracks.

A decision of more than ordinary interest has recently been rendered by Justice Robinson, of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. A train on the Baltimore & Ohio Road was making its regular trip between Annapolis and Annapolis Junction, and was thrown from the track and greatly damaged from a collision with the defendant's ox, which was at the time on the Baltimore & Ohio track through the negligence of its owner. The Baltimore & Ohio people did not wait for the party whose stock was killed to bring suit, but, on the contrary, sued the owner of the ox for damages resulting from a collision with stock trespassing on their road. Judge Robinson held that the fact that the ox was upon the track, and there through the defendant's negligence, and the engine and cars were thrown off the track by the collision, showed the injury was the direct result of such negligence, hence the defendant was clearly liable. In other States, he said, the question has arisen before the courts, and they have held the owners liable for damage resulting from collision with stock trespassing on railroad tracks through the negligence of the owner. Judge Robinson cited Houastonic Railroad Company vs. Knowles, 30 Conn., 313; Hannibal & St. Joe vs. Kening, 41 Mo., 272; Sarven vs. Railroad Company, 28 Md.; Railroad Company vs. Skinner, 19 Penn., 301, and 57 Penn., 240.

In commenting upon this decision, the Indianapolis *Journal* says: "Probably in no State in the Union of the same railway mileage are more cattle killed when trespassing on railroad tracks than in Indiana, yet managements of Indiana roads have paid damages to owners of stock often without investigating the merits of the case, and never, says one of the most prominent attorneys of this city, has the question been brought before the Supreme Court of Indiana through action similar to that of the Baltimore & Ohio people in this case. There are plenty of cases on record where the owners of stock have recovered of railroad companies damages for killing their stock, but none where a railroad has recovered damages of a farmer for his stock throwing their trains from the track."

The New Law Regulating Passenger and Freight Rates in Kansas.

The new railroad law which went into effect in Kansas June 1, fixing the passenger fares at a maximum rate of three cents per mile, is carried out by all the roads in the State. An official of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad says that he does not think the law will prove in any way oppressive to his company, but the farmers, who expected to hold country fairs, the ministers who intended to hold conventions, and other persons intending to give picnics may not be highly pleased when they find that the roads will not depart from the course mapped out by the Legislature to insure the success of these periodical celebrations and entertainments. The roads, he said, were determined to obey the law, and it would not be their fault if the law proved highly obnoxious to the people of Kansas. He said the direct lines would of course have greater advantages than those having circuitous routes, for the reason that they could carry passengers from point to point with less expense, and could naturally afford to charge the rate prescribed by the law better than competing lines that were compelled to go over more miles between the same points. He also said that under the law people who desired to move into the interior of Kansas would find it necessary to pay more money for the privilege in the future than they had in the past. The new law regulating freight rates had not yet been carried into effect, but would be as soon as the commission appointed to adjust freight rates in accordance with the new law had completed its labors.

A Difficult Little Piece of Railroad Building.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* says: "The Central Pacific Railroad Company is just now engaged in about as difficult a little piece of road building as it ever engaged in since the days when it commenced to hew down the hills and to exalt the valleys for the track on this side of Colfax. They are building the line north from Redding in California to the Oregon border, about 150 miles. It is said that their engineers estimate that the grading alone will cost $80,000 per mile. They have two ranges to cross, and one is the northern backbone of the big Sierras. It is no child's play, surely, to lay a smooth track over that route, but it must be done in order to give San Francisco and Portland direct, swift land connection, and the trade between the two cities is something so tremendous now that it is time that a part of it was withdrawn to a land route.

With the road completed there will be lively rivalry between the land and the sea in the carrying trade. From San Francisco to Portland by rail the distance will be about 660 miles. The steamers they have in the trade between the two cities make the voyage now in forty-eight hours in good weather; probably the trains will not shorten this more than fifteen hours, which would be no object so far as freighting is concerned. The passenger business will mostly go to the cars, for there is only now and then a person who desires to cross the Columbia bar just for the pleasure of the journey. The Central Pacific people have performed things which have made more noise than the opening of this road will, but they have never given any better exhibition of sturdy courage and pluck than the opening of this road will present."

Alliance Between the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 2.—It is rumored that the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé is in active and direct negotiation with the management of the Southern Pacific for a working arrangement by which the Gulf business of the latter line will be concentrated at Galveston. The Morgan Steamship Line, instead of having its headquarters at Clinton, will focalize the point. A line of steamers will be run from New York to this port, partly composed of some of the ships now plying to New Orleans, and the fleet now engaged in the trade here will continue its present work, extending along the coast of Mexico, and during the trading season being so regulated that three trips a month will be made to Vera Cruz. The Santa Fé will be operated fully and completely for eastern and western business with the Huntington, just as if it was leased to that interest, and trains west from San Francisco and east from New Orleans will run through direct to Galveston. It is also said that all negotiations between Santa Fé and the Texas Mexican are off, the Santa Fé having declined the propositions made them by the Palmer-Sullivan parties. This is said to be in accord with the spirit of the arrangements with the Southern Pacific.

Further Particulars of Judge Hallett's Late Important Decision.

DENVER, Colo., June 2.—[Special.]—Judge Hallett, of the United States Court, in this city, made a decision yesterday and an order today which will be of great importance to railroads everywhere. Last winter the Denver & New Orleans Railroad Company brought suit to compel the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company to exchange its freight and passenger business with the Denver & New Orleans between Pueblo and Denver under the same regulations and privileges as exacted between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroads, they having parallel lines to Pueblo, and connecting with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé at that place. On the 1st of March Judge Hallett issued a decree granting the complaint, and demanding such exchange to be made. The defendant railroad, however, paid no heed to the decree, and after a month had passed the company was brought into court on a charge of contempt. The testimony and arguments were taken under advisement three weeks ago. In his decision yesterday Judge Hallett imposes a fine of $400 on the defendant for contempt, and demands restitution to the plaintiff. The order made in the case is regarded as a victory for the Denver & New Orleans in several respects. In the first place, it shows conclusively that the court will allow nothing to defeat the purposes of the decree, and that it will be enforced to the letter. The charges on which the fines were imposed were apologized for as mistakes, but the excuse did not avail. In the second place, the court plainly indicates that future violations will be punished with a heavy hand. In the third place, it is stated that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé will have to account to the New Orleans for all sums returned by it in excess of the established percentage of division, and this will relieve the Denver & New Orleans of the losses by "cutting" last year. This amounts to some 22 per cent of the earnings on the through traffic for freight and passengers. The court consented, on request of defendant's attorney, that the case should be reargued before Judge McCrary. The matter of payment was referred to Thomas T. Player as Master in Chancery.

Progress of the Canadian Pacific Road as Noticed by Lord Dunmore.

The Earl of Dunmore and party returned yesterday from their jaunt over the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The party consisted of Lord Dunmore, Capt. G. F. Talbot, of London, England; W. C. Van Horne, General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, and several other gentlemen from various points in Canada. The party made the trip from Winnipeg to the present terminus, Dunmore, about twelve miles east of the Saskatchewan River, a distance of about 750 miles, in twenty-four hours, which shows, they say, the character of the road. The laying of track, they say, has been the most extraordinary instance of railroad construction on record. It has been laid at the rate of four miles a day, but the General Manager has offered to bet that ten miles could be laid in ten hours. To instance the rapidity of the work, last week twelve miles of track, from Dunmore to the Saskatchewan River, were laid, a bridge was thrown across that stream, and a train run over it. Lord Dunmore says the country from Winnipeg to Brandon is all settled up, and from Brandon to Regina sparsely settled, the road owning a belt a mile wide on each side of the track. The entire country between Winnipeg and Regina is splendid wheat land, and as good as anything in Dakota or Minnesota. At a place called Indianhead they visited a large farm owned by a company, called the Bell Farm. It will rival the celebrated Dalrymple Farm on Red River. This year will be the first harvest, and they say they sow fields of wheat with furrows four miles long. In connection with it are 10,000 acres of fine grazing land used exclusively for that purpose. Regina is the capital of the Northwest Territory, and the Government buildings will be constructed there, though Lord Dunmore says he thinks it a mistake, as either Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, or Calgary would have been a better site. The latter place is at the foot of the "Rockies," and will be the connecting point with the British Columbia Division of the road. Lord Dunmore will sail for home in the Gallia June 27, but will return to attend a general gathering at Calgary Aug. 15, when it is expected the road will have been completed to that point.

Earnings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2.—[Special.]—The *Pioneer-Press* has official authority for the statement that the forthcoming annual report of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway for the year ending June 30, will show gross earnings of over $900,000, being an increase of $250,000 over last year.

The net earnings will show a surplus of $150,000, after paying all expenses, interest, and a dividend of 8 per cent per annum on capital stock. The weekly report of earnings for the entire year shows a steady and large increase from week to week up to the middle of May, when the figures for the corresponding period of last year were abnormally increased by the large accumulation of business following the blockade caused by the spring floods at St. Vincent and Emerson, which suspended freight traffic for three weeks. All present indications give promise that the exceptionally large earnings which have characterized this road for years past will be maintained and increased during the coming year.

The reports of a rate war between the Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba are entirely without foundation.

Movement for the Re-enactment of the Iowa Granger Law.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 2.—[Special.]—A largely-attended meeting of business men and shippers was held at the Board of Trade rooms this evening. The meeting was called at the request of some fifty citizens and merchants to consider the alleged railroad discriminations and extortions, and their relations to the city's interest. The sentiment of the meeting was that something should be done, and for this purpose a committee was appointed composed of members of the Board of Trade, Produce Exchange, and City Council. It is proposed to circulate generally throughout the State a memorial to the General Assembly asking for a reënactment of the Granger law, with some modification.

Indianapolis Freight Business.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—[Special.]—There was a slight increase in freight business last week compared with the previous seven days, which is the first upward turn for more than a month. The gain was in east-bound traffic, west-bound business falling off some, although it is relatively higher now than for several years past in June. North-and-south roads report a dull season, shipments being lighter than for a long time at this season of the year. The most notable gain is shown in live-stock. The number of cars transferred through the city was 18,384, an increase of 3,000—15,163 of them loaded.

Miscellaneous Notes.

A San Antonio, Tex., special says that it is whispered that the engineers, conductors, brakemen, and other employés of the Southern Pacific west of there are organizing a strike on account of the recent 10 per cent reduction of salaries.

Twelve hundred men are now employed on the extension of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad. It is believed that by the close of the season the line will be completed to the head of Agogebic Lake, Michigan. The new station "Three Lakes" will be ready for business next Monday. Track is now being laid at the rate of a mile a day.

Mr. Douglass A. Brooks has been appointed General Eastern Agent of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, and will have charge of the freight and passenger business throughout the East, with headquarters at Boston, Mass. Mr. John H. Cook has been appointed General Western Agent of this company, and will have charge of the freight and passenger business throughout the West, with headquarters at St. Louis. Both appointments take effect June 15.

The committee on the proposed Metropolitan Railway for Paris has just submitted its report to the Municipal Council. It proposes that the scheme as now amended should without delay be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works for examination by the Board of Works and the Council of State, and that a bill should be passed through Parliament authorizing the necessary appropriation. The company to which the concession will be made over will have to construct two lines, one from the Arc de Triomphe to the Lyons Station, and another from north to south, from and to points which have not yet been fixed. Plans must be sent in within six months from the date of the act, and the work will have to be completed within three years of the approval of the plans. When the railway yields 7 per cent to its shareholders a fourth of the surplus will go to the grantees, and the remaining three-fourths will be applied to the reduction of fares, or any other purpose to be determined on by the municipality. The grantees will have full liberty in the choice of the mode of traction. There will be two classes, one at 30 cents and the other at 15 cents, whatever the distance, with an option to the grantees to start first a class at 50 cents. The company will have to work also a slow and an express-goods service.

"The whole country is filled with Chicago drummers," said Col. C. B. Lamborn, Land Commissioner of the Northern Pacific, to the reporter of a St. Paul paper. "For St. Paul to hold this trade she must instantly wake up to the fact that she is fast losing ground or otherwise the trade of the whole interior country will go beyond the city to Chicago. Several firms in Montana now do a business of $1,000,000 or more a year, and if a sharp lookout is not had at once all of this money will go right through St. Paul and into the city by the lake. The road coming from the westward is now only 153 miles from Helena and going westward twenty-seven miles from that point, leaving a gap of 180 miles yet to be finished. The contractors are now laying three miles of track a day, and will have completed the road and have it in perfect running order by the 1st of September. On the National Park branch 500 men are at work, and that will be completed early in July. Stages to and from Helena used to run but one line, but now travel is so great that two lines are kept constantly running, and all stages are constantly packed. Accommodations at Helena are not equal to the demand, and it is the intention of the railroad company to erect a hotel costing $100,000 or more in order to give accommodation to the rush of tourists and pleasure-travelers anticipated during the summer. Plans are now being made, and work upon the hotel will be commenced before long."

"RATIONAL DRESS."

An Exhibition Devoted to the Improvement of Woman's Attire.

[London Paper.]—An exhibition of the Rational Dress Association is in progress in Princes' Hall, Piccadilly. The exhibition is mainly concerned with the improvement of woman's attire. Attempts at the solution of the complex problem have been attended on the whole with somewhat indifferent success, few, if any, of the costumes fulfilling the conditions as these would be interpreted by conventional prejudices. What is very much against the appearance of the new costumes and their chance of pleasing is, that they are hung, scarecrow-like, on shapeless dummies or frames; but visitors who happen to see the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. E. M. King, in the exhibition, may form an idea of the effect of the new dress, though they would probably not suspect that the kilted continuations round the feet indicated thorough reform. Of most of the costumes sent in competition it may be said, with the alteration of a word, that they are like Iolanthe's son Strephon, rational down to the waist. There is, for instance, a demure Quaker gray merino costume, under the simple skirt of which one would never suppose there lurks the cloven or divided undergarment, but on nearer inspection the kilting round the bottom of the short skirt is found to be continued by a kilting on the lower part of the trousers legs. A vest following the figure easily and a loose jacket trimmed with silk form the upper part of this costume, which is the design of a Parisian modiste, Mlle. Vital. She also sends a dancing costume of blue satin and figured silk, with lace waistcoat and jacket body, which, however becoming it might be to a well-formed woman, would at present be considered, to say the least, advanced. Between these two costumes are several with baggy double continuations, which, if they really divide the cares, can hardly double the pleasures of the wearer. More uncompromising in boldness of design is a cricketing suit with a short, loose-fitting tunic and trousers which seek no concealment—a dress like one which has been worn for some time, it is said, by a young lady who joins her brothers and friends in playing the game.

Two costumes from the United States, sent by ladies who have for several years had the courage of their opinions and have worn such for their ordinary dress, are quite innocent of skirts. One of these, of navy-blue serge, consists of a loose jacket, vest, peg-top trousers, and long cloth gaiters. Perhaps the best ally of the dress-reformers may prove to be the tricycle; for young ladies who have learned to enjoy the freedom of movement necessary to the running of a machine are not likely to resume without some impatience clothes which restrict their motions and load them with a useless weight. The tricycle riding dress shown by Mrs. King seems to be suitable for its purpose, and the combination in it of the riding trousers and knickerbocker effected by the use of a garter-strap below the knee is ingenious. Dr. John Holm sends a costume such as Swedish ladies wear in a gymnasium, in which the Ling system is followed. It is a loose tunic, depending from what is, in dressmakers' phrase, described as a yoke and knickerbockers. An attempt to meet the conditions of the competition by a dress in a different style from any of those noticed is made in a costume sent for exhibition from Florence to the Baroness Hilga Von Cramm. It is intended for an evening dress, and is of fine white cashmere and satin, the long simple gown short-waisted, or rather with no waist, but loosely gathered in under the arms, is cut on each side in order to show the full blue Turkish trousers. From an unexpected quarter the association have received a proof of interest in their undertaking. A working woman in Bow sends a costume of gray linsey, which consists of a continuous garment, or, as it is called, a combination vest and trousers, over which a loose, short tunic is to be worn. All the weight of the dress, it will be observed, is thrown on the shoulders; whereas, it appears, the better opinion among the reformers is that the weight of the clothes covering the lower part of the body and limbs should be distributed round and not upon or above the hips. The tunic shirt is too full; but for one engaged in factory work it is evident that, with slight modifications, such a costume might easily be made more comfortable and safer than the ordinary style of dress.

HURLBERT'S PICTURES.

Good Prices Obtained for the Paintings.

[New York *Tribune*, June 2.]—The sale of the William Henry Hurlbert collection was continued at the Leavitt Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. The articles brought much higer prices than those sold on the previous day. A number of plaques were sold for prices ranging from $19 to $45. A beautiful turquoise blue Sèvres porcelain vase brought $400. A large hexagonal plaque was sold for $1,000. A fine tête-à-tête set of turquoise Sèvres was sold for $250. A Persian silver set of repoussé work brought $210. The furniture and tapestries found a ready market and good prices. A salon set of Louis XVI. gilded furniture was sold for $180. A genuine Boulé clock brought $750. An escretoire of tulip-wood was purchased for $175. An old French oak ordenèce was sold for $275. Among the tapestries a magnificent Gobelin specimen was sold for $1,200. A large number of antique rugs brought prices ranging from $7 to $90.

In the evening the sale was confined entirely to paintings. The following are some for which the highest prices were paid:

Artist and picture.	*Price.*
Antonio Canal, "View on the Grand Canal of Venice, from Santa Croce to the Scalzi"	$2,600
Boucher (F.), "Leda and the Swan"	2,800
Glass (James W.), "A March of Puritan Cavalry"	500
Greuz (Jean Baptiste), "Longing"	900
Hobbema (Myndert), "The Mill-Pond"	525
Jacque (Charles Emile), "A Sheperdess in Burgundy"	680
Johannes (Juan de), "Susannah and the Elders"	1,000
Johnson (David), "Sunset on the Wallkill River"	705
Reynolds (Joshua), "The Mouse-Girl"	625
Ruysdale (Jacob), "A Hunting Party at Rest"	1,050
Ruysdale (Jacob), "Road with Figures, near Haarlem"	2,275
Teniers (David, the younger), "The Fight for the Flag"	1,400
Turner (J. M. W.), "A Vision of Venice"	11,000
Vandervelde (William), "A Calm on the Dutch Coast"	510

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 4, the trains of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, Chicago & Grand Trunk, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and Chicago & Atlantic will arrive at and depart from the Western Indiana Depot, Fourth avenue, near Polk street. James Walsh, General Manager.

The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

$8. Best set. New York Dental Rooms. 102 State

MARRIAGES.

FINCH—COLEMAN—At No. 9 Stanton-st., by the Rev. Mr. Perrin, Mr. W. E. Finch and Miss Hattie E. Coleman.

DEATHS.

JACOBUS—Sunday morning, June 3, Florence Ruby, daughter of Judson S. and Kittie W. Jacobus, at residence, 3249 Prairie-av., aged 2 years 9 months and 16 days.

Funeral notice in Tuesday's papers.

GRAHAM—June 3, Mary A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Graham, aged 18 years 11 months and 21 days.

Funeral Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. from residence, 113 South Desplaines-st., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

McGEARY—At her late residence, 467 West Taylor-st., Sarah Ann, beloved wife of John McGeary, aged 48 years and 9 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McLEOD—June 3, Harry McLeod, beloved son of George and Susannah McLeod, aged 2 months and 5 days.

Funeral from the residence, 68 North Sangamon-st., at 2 o'clock.

MISCH—June 3, Theodor Misch, aged 70 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 159A Wolfram-st., June 5, at 2 o'clock.

DEATHS.

OSTERMAN—Mrs. D. Osterman, at her residence, 3358 Prairie-av., June 3, aged 55.

New York and Albany papers please copy.

HICKEY—The funeral of Patrick Hickey will take place from his late residence, 78 West Taylor-st., at 10 a. m. sharp, to Church of Holy Family, where a solemn high mass will be celebrated; thence by cars to Calvary.

MACCAMMON—Wife of S. W. MacCammon, aged 47 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 72 South Green-st., Monday, June 4, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

St. Louis and San Francisco papers please copy.

LARKIN—June 2, at Rogers Park, James Larkin, infant son of Patrick and Ellen Larkin, aged 4 weeks and 2 days.

Wexford (Ireland) papers please copy.

FOX—Mrs. Kate, wife of Anson Fox, aged 33 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 163 Walnut-st., Monday, June 4, at 3 p. m. Friends of the family invited without further notice. Carriages to Rosehill.

Westfield, Mass., and New Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

JAGER—Florence Eva, beloved daughter of Frank and Julia Jager, aged 6 months.

Funeral from the residence, 740 Sedgwick-st., at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GOSPEL MEETING OF THE Women's Temperance Union, formerly held in Lower Farwell Hall, is now held in the Call-Board room, Calhoun-place, at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Meloy will lead today. A special invitation is extended to drinking men.

THE REV. A. T. PIERSON, OF INdianapolis, will speak at Chicago Avenue Church tomorrow evening. Maj. Whittle and, if his health permits, Mr. McGranahan will be present.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st., Wholesale Auctioneers.

Monday, June 4, 1883,
At 10 O'Clock A. M.,
Will sell a very desirable line of
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers

The assortment of this sale will suit the fine city trade, as they are just the styles you need. Don't fail to call and see these Boots and Shoes.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALES
Dry Goods,
Clothing, Underwear, Hosiery, Circulars.
Tuesday, June 5, 9:30 a. m., and
Thursday, June 7, 9:30 a. m.
IMPORTANT CLEARING SALES
STRAW GOODS, CARPETS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, June 6, 1883,
At 9:30 O'Clock A. M. Prompt,
500 Cases of Boots & Shoes,
Of a good assortment, all perfect and regular, and will be sold.
Men's Boots and Shoes and Low Shoes,
Boys' Shoes, Youth's Shoes,
Women's Button and Pol. in Swd. and Peg.
Women's Fine Slippers,
Misses' Fine Slippers,
Children's Fine Slippers.
We sell desirable lines of Fine Shoes at PRIVATE SALE. Call and see them. G. P. GORE & CO.

NEW AUCTION HOUSE.
NEUFELD & MOORE,
AUCTIONEERS,
193 STATE-ST.,
PALMER HOUSE BLOCK.
SPECIAL DAILY SALES
At our elegant store during this week of
Household Furniture and General Merchandise,
Parlor, Chamber, Library, Office, Dining, and and Kitchen Outfits,
An elegant line of Brussels and Ing. Carpets.
Regular Auction Sale Thursday.
Do you know you can save a large per cent by calling at our place of business before you make your purchases? NEUFELD & MOORE, General Auctioneers, 193 State-st.

By NEUFELD & MOORE,
Auctioneers, 193 State-st., Palmer House Block.
AT OUR ATTRACTIVE SALESROOM,
ON
Tuesday, June 5, at 10 o'clock a.m.,
A large and valuable
CATALOGUE SALE
OF
Watches, Chains,
Diamonds, Jewelry, &c.,
WILL BE SOLD
AT AUCTION!
For the account of a New York jobbing house retiring from business.
All goods warranted as represented. Sale positive. Catalogues now ready. W. H. MOORE, Auctioneer.
N. B.—Seats specially provided for the ladies attending this attractive sale.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
THIS MONDAY MORNING
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
COR. CLINTON AND KINZIE-STS.,
We sell the entire contents of the
WOODSTOCK HOTEL,
30 ROOMS.
All of the Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Dining-room and Kitchen Ware, Carpets, 1 Hotel Range, &c. Also the entire Bar Outfit.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1883,
On Board, in Basin at Tompkinsville, L. I.,
The well-known Champion
Sloop-Yacht "ARROW,"
65 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft. 3 in. by 5 ft. 10 in., Built by Kirby.
For full particulars and permit to view apply to MANNING'S YACHT AGENCY, 55 Beaver-st., N. Y. City.

RUBBER BOOTS,
SHOES AND ARCTICS.
10,000 CASES,
Including standards and grades to match, are offered to the jobbing trade at less than manufacturers' prices by
FIELD, THAYER & CO.,
178 Congress-st., Boston.

Treat the Human Machine Gently.
NEITHER CONSTIPATION, COLIC, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY OR OTHER BOWEL COMPLAINTS CAN BE CURED BY ABUSING THE DELICATE MACHINERY OF THE SYSTEM WITH FURIOUS PURGATIVES. THE BEST AND SAFEST REMEDY, PARTICULARLY AT THIS SEASON, IS A TEASPOONFUL OF TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, TAKEN IN A GLASS OF WATER. IT EVACUATES GENTLY, WHILE TONING AND HEALING THE IRRITATED INTESTINE.

GUNTHER'S CANDY.
Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 Madison-st., Chicago. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for sample box, by express, of the best Candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

GAS FIXTURES!
Large variety and very low prices.
J. L. PATTISON & CO.,
81 Randolph-st.

IOWA PROHIBITION.

Some Facts Which Throw a Needed Light on the Recent Supreme Court Decision—The Amendment Not the Will of the People.

FAIRFIELD, Ia., June 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The extreme Prohibitionists in Iowa are demanding with great energy that prohibition be made a Republican doctrine in that State. This demand is based on the theory that the Supreme Court in overturning the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution has usurped political functions and assailed the sovereign power of the people. The people voted for the amendment by a large majority; the Supreme Court declared the measure void because it had not been properly passed through the preliminary steps in the Legislature; hence the claim that the court, as a mere creature of the people, has attempted to sit in judgment on its creator, and is guilty of flat usurpation. It is asserted that to consent to the death of the prohibitory measure at the hands of the court is to acquiesce in a denial of the right of the people to rule. "Popular sovereignty" is to be vindicated by making all its acts sacred. It is contended that the Republican party can prove itself true to its first principle of the right of the people to rule, only by taking up the issue as now inseparably united with prohibition, and pledging itself to a vindication of the majority of the people. It is declared that the amendment is now blended with the greater question of the right and power of the people against the attempted usurpation of narrow, obstinate and Technical Judges.

A BLUNDERING LEGISLATURE.

True it is that the Republican party has ever stood for the rightful rule of the people. The doctrine was never better expressed than in the famous aphorism which Lincoln borrowed from Webster to declare that in its whole scope and power this is a Government of, for, and by the people. The fairly-expressed will of the people is absolute, and the only question is as to what that will declares. Before it can be held sacred it must be truly and authentically ascertained. Violence, fraud, and deception cannot be permitted under any artifice to substitute the voice of the minority for the voice of the people. The Republican party holds the will of the people to be sacred, but it demands that such will be truly and fairly expressed so that no element of fraud, deception, or mistake clouds the result. Just here is the supreme error of the Iowa Prohibitionists in applying the doctrine of the sovereign power of the people to the case of their constitutional amendment. It is now made clear that the amendment has a double effect not foreseen at the time of its adoption by the people—it amends the Constitution in one article and violates it in another. Did the people intend this? At the time they voted for the measure they knew nothing of the irregularities which had attended its passage through the Legislature. The amendment was presented to the people under the solemn certificate of the Legislature that the preliminary steps had been taken in due and perfect form. This certificate was accepted as conclusive. Nobody disputed it. It was not until after the vote of the people that the gross irregularities in the action of the Legislature were discovered. Then it was made incontestably clear that the botched and clumsy record was in violation of the Constitution, and that the amendment had been falsely certified to the people by the Legislature as in due and proper form. So even if the extreme theory be admitted that the people have sovereign power to violate their own Constitution, there is no evidence whatever that the people of Iowa ever intended such a result in this instance. There is not even a plausible suggestion that they planned the death of the mother Constitution to ease the birth of the infant amendment. On the contrary, there is positive proof they were misled by a false certification of the Legislature, and passed upon the measure believing it to be in true force, while in fact it was in such a botched condition that it violated the Constitution it purported only to amend. Who can say that this amendment, falsely passed to the people and having a double effect unknown to them at the time of its adoption, truly represents their will? It would have been a grave responsibility, indeed, for the Supreme Court to assume that the people intended consequences of which they knew nothing, and could be misled by the Legislature into the violation of a Constitution they sought only to amend.

THE AMENDMENT DOES NOT REPRESENT THE POPULAR WILL.

It is clear, therefore, according to the logic of the Prohibitionists as to the supreme power of the people, that the amendment cannot be said to represent their will. The will of the people is supreme only when it is truly and authentically ascertained. As Washington said, the Constitution can be changed only by "an explicit and authentic act." In this instance the opinion of the people was obtained under a false pretense. The people voted for the amendment on the representation that it was in strict constitutional form, and that certification being afterwards proven false it is preposterous to claim that the vote so obtained truly and explicitly represents the will of the people. The people are not the helpless victims of blunders made by their agents.

The claim that the Supreme Court has usurped political functions is equally fallacious. The amendment is neither more nor less than a command of the people to the Legislature to enact prohibitory legislation. In the very nature of things the courts could neither obstruct nor enforce the operation of such a command. The next Iowa Legislature may, if it sees fit, regard the amendment as a part of the Constitution and act accordingly, regardless of the opinion of the Supreme Court. The legislative body has just as much power to enact prohibitory legislation without the amendment as with it. On the other hand, if the Supreme Court had declared the amendment valid, it would still in fact rest with the Legislature to decide whether it would enact a prohibitory law or not. The courts could not force it to do so. The constitutional provision could be carried into effect only by a statute providing penalties for its enforcement. In a political sense the validity of the amendment would have to be decided by each member of the legislative body acting under the control of his constituency. The people in the various legislative districts are the only power that could enforce such a constitutional provision. The very genius of ingenuity cannot make this other than a local question for independent decision in each legislative district. To this complexion does it come at last. It is wholly impossible that in a matter of this character the Supreme Court could be guilty of usurping political functions. It simply decided a judicial question presented to it, drew the line of the Constitution, and asked the people whether they would observe it or not. Nothing more.

THE COURT ACTED RIGHTLY.

The will of the sovereign people of Iowa has not been overthrown by the court. No man can say that this amendment, adopted in ignorance of its true condition, and having effects unforeseen, truly represents the will of the people. The court has not usurped political functions. The political branch of the Government is still perfectly free to act upon the matter as a political question. The one thing that has been made clear above all others is that the question belongs exclusively to the various legislative districts. There is where it will be decided finally regardless of what parties or platforms may say. The character of the measure is such that it never can be put into operation except by a public opinion organized in the legislative districts, and acting through the individual Representatives. The measure was formerly passed through the Legislature under a general party pledge favoring its submission to the people, and some of the members who voted for it had spread on the journals an explanation that they did not, in the language of the Constitution, "agree to" the proposition, but only sought to carry out the party pledge. This planted the seeds of death in the measure at the very beginning. If the Supreme Court had not annulled the measure on other grounds, it would undoubtedly have done so on this. And even if the court had upheld the measure, the fact that it had not been constitutionally agreed to would release the conscience of each member of the Legislature, and leave him free to follow the will of his immediate constituency. Amendment or no amendment, the question would still remain a local one in the legislative districts.

A CHOICE OF EVILS.

If the prohibitionists follow their old course they will be simply getting out of the frying-pan into the fire. To demand that a political party bind the members of the Legislature to favor submission is simply to make it reasonably sure that the proposition will again be annulled even if adopted by the people. Even if the court would uphold an amendment "agreed to" by partisan coercion, it is clear that the prohibitionists would have furnished each member of the Legislature in advance a sufficient reason for disregarding it. They would sow the seeds of death at the first step and then blame others for the result. After such a severe lesson it is amazing the prohibitionists should be so eager to repeat the experience. Their only hope of final success is to keep the measure out of politics and in such form that it can be constitutionally "agreed to" in the Legislature free from party coercion, and according to the provisions of the Constitution. This is the only way they can have a clear field and not make sure of defeat at the very beginning. As for the Republican party, it is clearer than ever that it should regard the measure as purely non-partisan, and decline to make it a party issue in any sense. It should refuse to be placed in a position where it can hereafter be made the scapegoat for the blunders of others. All that the prohibitionists can ask is that the question shall be relegated to the people in the legislative districts to be settled according to the forms of the Constitution, and with entire freedom from party pledges—the only course of procedure that will not impeach the validity of the measure from the outset.

The prohibitory amendment is so ill-adapted to the Constitution that it will be a matter of extreme difficulty to place it there in valid and binding form. The prohibitionists seem determined to repeat their blunders. The logic of their claims when followed to its legitimate result only shows that there has been no overturning of the constitutional will of the people, no usurpation of political power by the courts, and hence nothing which calls for the action of any political party. Prohibitionists who are sincere in their purpose, and Republicans who do not wish hereafter to be made the scapegoat for the blunders of others, are alike interested in having the question relegated to the people as a non-partisan issue. This is the only course contemplated by the Constitution. It is the only policy which is fair to the people. Surely the Republicans of Iowa will follow it.

SCRUTATOR.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Electric Motor.

CHICAGO, June 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your comments on the danger of the electric engine at the Exposition Building is timely and proper. The whole thing is a risk. The cars do not swing on the curve as they ought to do, and if ever they get a high rate of speed on the train it will leap the track again as it did when they commenced a few days ago. Another thing I wish to call your attention to. The spans are not strong enough to bear it. They settled down about an inch the last time the motor went over. If the hanging rods part at the thread, good-by motor! The whole thing is an imposition on poor inventors. The gallery is completely monopolized with the road, and the worthy inventors placed in obscurity where no one can see them, for the benefit of capitalists and those greedy of gain.

JOHN CHANDLER.

"Subsidizing Infant Industries."

CHICAGO, June 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In reading THE TRIBUNE'S report of the Free-Trade Conference at Detroit I noticed that Mr. Wells in his address admitted that "protection as practiced was warranted by the earlier conditions of the country, such as the want of capital and skill incident to a new country." Is not this what the boys call a "dead give-away?" Does it not surrender the whole field of battle to the protectionists? Does it not yield to them whatever principle may be involved in the discussion, and leave the free-traders nothing but the precarious sands of expediency to build on? If it be right at any time to tax one man for the benefit of another it must be right at all times. Who shall say when the conditions that justify "protection" have ceased to operate? Where shall the line be drawn between protection and free trade? [John Stuart Mill, a radical exponent of free trade, laid down the proposition that the Government of a new country possessing natural advantages for manufacturing certain lines of goods might be justified in levying protective duties to act as subsidies to encourage capitalists to establish such manufactories and to import and train hands to work them, thus making the community as a whole bear a part of the expense and loss that must be suffered in starting such factories and getting them into good running condition. But he also held that as soon as that point was reached the "infant" must be weaned by degrees—the subsidy duty should be gradually reduced and in a few years totally abolished. The Congress of the country must be the judge when the "infant" had received enough subsidy from the rest of the community and should have the gratuity tax withdrawn. This seems like a common-sense proposition. But in this country, after 100 years' sucking the public cow, the "infant" has become a great overfed pap-sucker who should be choked off from the cow's teat and compelled to find its own fodder, like other cattle.]

If it cannot be drawn at a principle it cannot be drawn at all. If Mr. Wells is right then we must wait until the protected classes determine that they have "capital and skill" enough to compete with the foreigner. If it is right at any time to tax one man to build up another man's business, it must be right to preserve that business by preserving the tax. [But the reply to this is that after this infant industry is established it can then walk alone and take care of itself.—Ed.]

Besides, the very statement of Mr. Wells involves a contradiction. It is not the want of capital, but the existence of capital that excites the cupidity of the protectionist, and he seeks by the aid of the law to withdraw that capital from employments that pay to those that do not. He is permitted to levy tribute on all the capital round about him either to sustain a losing business] or to increase the profits of a paying one. The newness of the country doesn't affect the principle at all. There will always be men in the community who are deficient in capital and skill, and if it is right in a new country to subsidize the rest of the people for their benefit, it is doubly right to do so in an old country, for that can better afford it.

Illinois is a new country as to the cotton manufacturing industry, and a Chicago newspaper proposes to establish that industry in this State. How? By taxing every other industry for its benefit. It proposes to levy tribute upon all the capital in the State and pay it over to the cotton manufacturers, on Mr. Wells' principle that such a practice is "warranted by the earlier conditions of the country." It would put a cordon of custom-houses all around the State of Illinois to exclude the cotton goods of other States, but not being permitted to do that, under the Free-Trade Constitution of the United States, it proposes that a bounty be paid out of the State Treasury on every yard of cotton goods produced in Illinois. How can Mr. Wells object, and be consistent with his argument at Detroit?

M. M. TRUMBULL.

"What Has God Wrought?"

CHICAGO, June 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The four words above printed are being banded down to history as the first that were ever flashed over telegraph-wires by Prof. Morse on his first line, built at Government expense, between Baltimore and Washington; and it has generally been accepted that such is the historical fact. It is a mistake; and although I may subject myself to criticism in trying to correct a falsehood, I will here give the first message that passed over the wires, and the attending circumstances. I cannot give the exact date (1843 or 1844), although I was in the second-story front room in the post-office at the northeast corner of North and Fayette streets, Baltimore, when the message was received. That message was this: "Mrs. Madison's compliments to Mrs. Wetherill." The words, "What has God wrought?" came afterwards.

Now for the explanation: After the line was completed and when the tests assured the manipulator of the instrument that the electrical connection between the two cities was complete (evidenced by the ringing of a small bell at either end of the line when the levers were pressed down so as to break the connection) there was present in the Washington office, among a number of others, the Hon. Mr. Wetherill (J. P., I think), Representative in the House from what was known as the County Congressional District of Baltimore, composed of some of the wards of the city and the county; and, it being ascertained that "the thing," as it was called, would work, Mr. W. suggested that, the invention being one of great advancement, it should be inaugurated by some one identified with the country's past history. It was then decided that the honor of sending the first message be conferred upon Mrs. Madison, wife of ex-President James Madison, that esteemed lady then being in Washington. Mrs. M. was sent for. When she arrived, the old lady, who was quite nervous over the excitement, remarked that she did not know what message to send or to whom, when Mr. Wetherill said: "Send a line to Mrs. Wetherill." Upon this Mrs. Madison spoke: "Send my compliments to Mrs. Wetherill," which was done in the words: "Mrs. Madison's compliments to Mrs. Wetherill." The message was duly written out in the Baltimore office, and a man on horseback was dispatched to convey it to Mrs. Wetherill, who, I believe, resided some six or eight miles out.

In this connection I may state, as an evidence of early want of faith in the telegraph's accuracy, that for months neither the people of Baltimore nor Washington would use it, although all messages were free as long as the Government appropriation of $25,000 lasted. Morse was looked upon at that time (and by some very shrewd and well-read people) as a sort of crank or lunatic. What a change in forty years!

R. D'UNGER, M. D.

CONCILIATION PLAYED OUT.

[Richmond *State* (Dem.).]—"Blue and Gray" mixed makes a sky-blue color very much like the monkey painted his tail, and the freaks of the Blue boys and the Gray boys when they meet and mix, especially when they mix, have a good deal of "monkey shine" in them. The Blue men speak the finest pieces that were ever heard, nothing to compare with them in the "Columbian Orator" or "American Speaker"; but they no sooner speak them than they forget all about it, and go straightway to Washington and find an old crippled Rebel in Gray in a small office, or a Rebel widow or orphan filling some insignificant place under the Government, and demand that he or she be turned out to make place for some "Boy in Blue" who served his country well and draws a handsome pension, which the crippled Rebel has to help pay. Plenty of good words come from that side; but the actions, "which speak louder than words," are all the other way. The thing is becoming so monotonous we are getting quite tired of the "Blue and the Gray."

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family, or business. Hours 9 to 5. Call, write.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.:
1473 Michigan-av., vacant lot, 25x165.
376 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $3,400.
378 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $3,400.
380 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $3,400.
382 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $3,400.
18 Ogden-av., 3-story marble front, $8,500.
61 Elizabeth-st., 2-story marble front, $7,250.
239 Park-av., 2-story marble-front, with brick barn, $8,500.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS property, improved and unimproved, ranging in price from $25,000 to $400,000; parties or capitalists who wish to invest in such property can have full particulars by calling in the office of JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE — CENTRALLY-LOCATED Chicago business property; first-class improvements. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st. Room 8.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SOUTHWEST corner Market and Jackson-sts., 134x99; also southeast corner, 128x99; good property for wholesale house. Apply at Room 30, Quincy Building. M. McNEILL.

FOR SALE—ON STATE-ST., EAST front, near Polk, a first-class building; 25-foot lot. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—IN MY BEAUTIFUL NEW block, two-story and basement 11-room octagon stone-front house and lot 742 West Jackson-boulevard, near Lincoln-st.; $10,000; $2,000 cash, balance $1,000 yearly until paid, or $75 monthly.

These houses are well built by myself, with all modern improvements, and will bear close inspection; will rent for nearly that money.

IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ROBEY AND Dudley-sts.; best bargains in market; will build to order; easy terms. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN OUR NEW SUBdivision on Ohio, Erie, and West Huron-sts., between Leavitt-st. and Oakley-av., for $600. We will offer a prize of $82 to the first buyer who will build; has water, gas, and sidewalks, and between two lines of street-cars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY A NON-RESIDENT—New and modern residence on North Side, finely located, worth $6,000; will be sold much less than value if taken at once; cannot be excelled as a bargain. POTTER & PAYNE, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 147 LARRABEE-ST. $4,300. Rents for $600; terms reasonable. YOUNG, SCOTT & ADAMS, 77 South Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 7 miles from Chicago; good house, large lawn, shade trees, fruit trees, green-house, wood barn, surrounded with a good picket-fence; price, $3,200; small payment down, and liberal terms. The above is a desirable place, and all in good order. Inquire at 84 Washington-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK AND South Evanston houses and lots; absolutely the best bargains in market. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE ACRES—AT one-seventh their former value. This a great opportunity to double the money invested within a short time. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT GENEVA LAKE, WIS. —Elegant building site of 3½ acres, with small cottage; 15 minutes' walk from the village; lake-front private. STREET & CO., 177 La Salle-st., Room 3, or Rev. A. Piper, Racine, Wis.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON, HOUSES and lots; good locations; terms to suit all classes. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE — IF YOU WISH A healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW houses; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I SELECTED FROM MY list of farms and published in this column some of the best bargains ever offered in the farm line, so please read it through if you wish to buy:

$265,000—One of the largest and finest stock-ranches in the West; 6,000 head of Durham cattle, 1,200 head of yearlings, 1,000 head 2-year-olds, 1,800 head 3-year-olds, 2,100 head 4-year-olds, 130 thoroughbred bulls, 200 head of horses 3 to 9 years old, 48 miles of barb-wire fences, 70,000 acres of range, 25 miles of patented water-fenced. This ranch is 15 years old, and the stock of a first-class grade, in Western Nebraska. Party in Denver will join others and put in $50,000 to buy this property. Owner retiring from business cause of sale.

$45,000—Terms easy; 3,440 stock-ranch in Coffey County, Kansas; 300 head of Short-Horn cattle; 160 of these are 3 to 4 years old, others are young; every acre of this land is fenced and cross-fenced with cedar posts 16 feet apart, 3 barbed-wires, and it is one of the finest and richest bodies of farm-land in Kansas; it is excellently adapted for raising stock, being plenty of running and lasting fresh water, besides four lasting wells with wind-mill and large tanks, three large ponds, 11 large pools of water, 2 new framed houses, stone foundation, with plenty of stock-shed, and feed-racks; all the stock, farm implements, and present crops will be sold with this farm at $45,000; $15,000 down, balance 3, 5, or 6 years at 7 per cent; might take as part of first payment a good house and lot that will rent or a farm in Illinois well improved, not over $10,000; here is a magnificent body of rich land that at least is worth (with improvements) $45,000; crops and stock are cheap at $12,000. Will put all in at $45,000; if it ain't a bargain there is not one to be found in the West. Two depots in 4 miles and 10 miles from county-seat. A good young orchard, and everything new and in perfect order. The best of reasons given for selling.

$12,500—320 acres, fine improved farm, 4 miles from Dwight, on Chicago & Alton Railroad, in Livingston County, Illinois, 72 miles south of Chicago and in the best part of the State for corn or stock, every acre fenced and cross-fenced with post and wire; there are 2 good framed houses, large new barns and corn-cribs, fine orchards, and lasting water. There is no better or richer land in Illinois. 160 acres seeded to timothy and clover, balance in corn, oats, etc. This is an elegant farm, free and clear title. Half or all cash down. Present crops go with farm at $12,500 if sold soon. There are 40 head of fine cattle, horses, hogs, and all kinds of farm implements that can be bought at fair value. Possession at once if wanted. The corn alone was sold last year in the cribs on this farm at $2,000 cash. It has rented for $1,800 per year. Owner now lives on it. If you want a bargain call and see me about this.

$5,500—50-acre farm, 13 miles west of Court-House in Chicago, inside the corporation of Park Ridge, and nice growing suburban town. Farm is only half-mile from depot, and plank sidewalks from depot. Within two blocks of the farm there is a fine graveled road. From the farm to Chicago only 1½ hours' drive. Every acre now under plow and in crops. All fenced with post and boards, a good small 2-story framed house of 5 rooms, 2 good barns, water, and fair orchard. There is not one acre but what can be plowed or gardened. It is surprising that people do not know when a bargain is offered. This farm is worth at auction $10,000, and would pay $2,000 net per year just for raising vegetables or poultry for city market. This land was sold in '74 for $8,000, and it is worth as much now. Where can you use $5,500 to as good advantage as you can use it here? Chicago is growing, and in a short time this property will sell for $500 per acre. Want all cash down; don't bother unless you can pay it. You can't find another chance like it if you look ten years. It is cheap.

$3,100—220-acre farm four miles from Le Roy, Fillmore County, Minn.: the very best of rich, level farm land, some good large timber, lasting water, and fair orchards. There is a good 2-story framed house, stable, and cribs; 140 acres under plow; balance meadow and pasture; the land is cheap at $6,000; was valued at $6,000 for a loan two years ago; want $900 or all cash down; it is better than represented.

$65 per acre, 155 acres, all under fence and cultivation, just south of Pullman, 25 miles from Chicago, in Cook County, Illinois; good houses, barns, orchards, and water.

$3,000—Nice little farm, 15 acres, good house, orchard, and water, ¼ mile from depot, in Naperville, 25 miles west of Chicago, on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; possession at once.

I want to exchange 62 acre farm in Arlington Heights, three blocks from depot, and 22 miles from Chicago; it is one of the finest orchards and gardens in the State; splendid dwelling, barns, and water; want house and lot in Chicago.

$2,500—140 acre farm, all under fence and cultivation, good framed-house, stables, and orchards, 20 acres of heavy timber, two miles from county seat, Osceola, Clark Co., Ia. Terms easy; this is very cheap.

I have some fine stock farms in Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Illinois at bargains. Give us a call. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500—3-STORY FRAME building, stone foundation, 32 nice large rooms, large hall and dining-room, with all kinds of shrubbery and evergreens, 4 acres of ground in Hudson, St. Croix County, Wisconsin; inside corporation of Hudson, a town of 3,000 people, 18 miles from St. Paul; the improvements are nearly new and cost $13,000 to build; fronting on Lake St. Croix; free and clear title; would make nice summer hotel. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—40 TO 80 ACRES WITHIN 15 miles, and 3 or 4 blocks from some good depot, for subdivision; not over $150 to $250 per acre. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—50 NEW ROOMS, with board, $5 to $8 per week, with use of piano and bath. Furnished rooms, $2 to $4.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PERMANENT boarders taken at reasonable rates. References required.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARK-st., over Burckey & Milan's dining-rooms. Pleasant single rooms 50 and 75 cents per night.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—400 rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2.50 per day; without board, 50 cents to $2 per day. Special weekly rates made.

GARFIELD HOUSE, 81 AND 83 NORTH Wells-st.—$1.50 per day; permanent board at reduced rates.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., two blocks from Exposition Building—Rates 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 182 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 7-ROOM ATtic brick cottage at 1111 West Lake-st.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap; was newly papered and calcimined; large yard in front. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Partridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—
GOOD HOUSES.
728 and 730 West Washington-st., 2 elegant houses; new and complete in every respect.
406 Park-av., a 7-room brick house, $35.
111 South Hoyne-av., 8-room brick, $35.
694 Carroll-av., 10-room house, $35.
158 Centre-av., corner Congress-st., 10-room house, $40.
176 Throop-st., 10-room brick, $45.
278 Park-av., 10-room house, $40.
1346 West Monroe-st., 10-room brick, $35.
1062 West Adams-st., 10-room brick, $35.
And others by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 2-STORY AND basement octagon stone-front house, with all modern improvements, in my new block, 738 West Jackson-st., near Lincoln; nice and clean; sewerage and ventilation has been fully approved by Board of Public Works, and I will warrant against any sewer-gas; or I will sell cheap with a cash payment of $2,000, and balance in yearly payments of $1,000 or $100 monthly. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—419 RANDOLPH-ST.—A 3-story brick, $600 per year, in good condition. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—397 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY and basement stone swell front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floors; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 128 Washington-st.

TO RENT — 95 WINCHESTER-AV., near Van Buren-st. cars, 10-room brick house in first-class order; $50 per month. B. S. GALLUP & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, Nos. 3649 and 3653 Indiana-av.; all modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Inquire at Room 5, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—A LARGE HANDSOMELY-furnished front parlor suitable for two gentlemen; also single room; house has all modern improvements, gas, bath, hot and cold water. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT RESIDENCES, Lake Front, corner of Thirty-first-st., 2-story, attic, and sub-basement, with all modern improvements; ready for occupancy on July 1. ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED stone front dwelling centrally located on the North Side; will be rented from June until October to a desirable party, cheap. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WEBSTER-AV., A 3-STORY brick residence with all modern improvements, with or without barn, cheap to a good tenant. ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—518 WEBSTER-AV., TWO-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, furnace, and gas-fixtures. BARNES & PARISH, Real Estate, 157 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—THE RESidence and fine grounds of A. C. Ducat. Apply to C. F. GREY, President Hide and Leather National Bank.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THE APARTMENT HOUSE (four floors) No. 266 Huron-st., near Dearborn-av. Will be ready for occupancy about June 10. The house is well built, and has furnaces, ranges, hardwood finish, wooden mantels, and all modern conveniences. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—
NORTH SIDE.
319 Erie-st., near Clark, 7 rooms, $40.
381 Blackhawk-st., 6 rooms, $30.
Two nice flats corner Garfield-av. and Burling-st., each $25. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS ON Division-st., east of State, with all modern improvements; $40 per month. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—1 SIX-ROOM flat, No. 10 Scott-st. 1 seven-room flat, No. 13 Scott-st. The 3-story house No. 397 North State-st. W. H. KING, Room 31 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—IN THE "OHIO," 356 OHIO-st., near the lake, 8-room flats (new), $65 per month. J. S. CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block, Corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE HOTEL ALbany, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts., are now completed. These flats will be heated by steam, and contain all modern improvements and conveniences, elevator, etc. Plans may be seen at my office. JAS. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT — APARTMENTS IN THE elegant building Nos. 1432 and 1434 Michigan-boulevard; finished in complete and perfect manner with all conveniences for comfort, including elevators, heating, janitor service, etc. Rental very low; lately reduced. Inquire at Room 5 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS, first and second floors of No. 2368 Wabash-av., containing 7 rooms and bath-rooms each, $40 and $35 per month. ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANT 6 AND 7 room flats, 125 to 129 Thirty-fifth-st.; go and see them; or suites of 3 or 4 rooms; $15 to $22.50.

TO RENT—FLATS IN SEAVERNS Buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at office, 2210 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS—
317 West Congress-st., 2 nice flats, $20 and $22.
674 West Indiana-st., 6 rooms, $20.
302 Warren-av., 6 rooms, $30.
168 West Washington-st., 6 rooms, $40.
532 West Madison-st., 7-room flat, $40.
338 West Adams-st., 7-room flat, $25.
124 South Halsted-st., 8 rooms, $65.
735 West Jackson-st., 5 rooms and barn, $18.
53 Hamilton-av., near Jackson-st., 6 rooms, $30.
A number of flats, $10 to $15 each.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS IN NEW block corner Loomis and Congress-sts. now being completed; now is your time to get first choice; go and look it over; it is open. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—3-ROOM FLAT; BATH, HOT water, etc. 489 West Van Buren-st.; $18.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., one block from Exposition Hall—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bed-room; also nicely-furnished single rooms.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS; transients taken. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, at moderate prices, in Seaverns Buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at office, 2210 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—70 WALNUT-ST., 3 FRONT rooms, $10; open; go and see them.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH, SECOND floor 35 Fillmore-st.
$16—First floor 24 Fillmore-st.
$22—Two-story brick, 25 Grenshaw-st.
$22—Two-story brick, 27 Grenshaw-st.
Inquire 532 Western-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—
STORES.
530 West Madison-st., store and basement.
95 South Halsted-st., a fine store.
741 West Lake-st., store and barn.
626 West Madison-st., good brick store.
246 Ogden-av.
803 West Madison-st., a good store.
All of the above are No. 1 locations, and will make the rent to suit. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—NORTHEAST CORNER Michigan-av. and Randolph-st., two stores, five stories and basements, 80x132 feet, with steam elevators. Will be let together or separately. N. W. BROOKS, Room 8, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT — STORE — NO. 175 SOUTH Clark-st. Offices in building northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts. Inquire at Room 5, Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 DESIRABLE STORES in Seaverns Buildings, Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. Apply at office, 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—108 AND 110 FRANKLIN-ST., double store and basement; also large second-story corner room for wholesale business; good vaults and elevator. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—372 WEST LAKE-ST., BRICK store and basement; rent $30 per month. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 541 West Madison-st. Apply to A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A FINE FRONT ROOM, first floor, 14x40 feet, with large vault. 95 Washington-st. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID OFFICES, NO. 34 Monroe-st., next to Palmer House; best rooms, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Inquire at Room 4.

TO RENT—THE FINEST BUSINESS suite of five rooms, with vault and closets, in Chicago, in the Merchants' Building, northwest corner La Salle and Washington-sts. Inquire at Room 28.

TO RENT—THREE SUITES OF OFfices over drug-store corner Washington and Halsted-sts. Good location for doctors and dentists. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN First National Bank Building; very desirable; possession given immediately. Inquire of F. D. GRAY, National Deposit Company, in building.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES AT 170 Madison and 155 and 157 Washington-sts.; also large salesroom at 170 Madison-st. E. R. BOWEN, Agent, Room 16, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—19-21 WABASH-AV., LARGE basement office with store room. Inquire of R. H. McCORMICK, 140 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—73 WEST LAKE-ST., 3 LOFTS and basement, with or without power. 236 South Water-st., a fine loft cheap. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
Offices and rooms at 162 and 169 Washington-st.
Store, 741 West Madison-st.; good location.
Flats, 736 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.
101 Winchester-av., 10-room brick house.
1471 and 1477 Fulton-st., 9-room brick houses.
Bissell-st., between Webster and Garfield-avs., new brick houses, main floor and basement, 11 rooms, $35 per month; all modern improvements.
Halsted-st., near Lincoln-av., 2-story frame houses.
HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—38 AND 40 LA SALLE-ST., second-story, 40x70 feet; good light and elevator. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS MAN WITH SUBSTANtial capital and good credit desires an opening in a first-class business; manufacturing preferred. W 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN BRAINerd, Minn.; average cash receipts, $40 per day; stock about $5,000; owner's ill health the reason for selling. For particulars address for one week V 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$6,000—ALL THE FURNIture and fixtures complete of a 60-room hotel, with bar and billiard tables; bar business over $15,000 per year; the hotel pays a large income; doing nothing but transient business; in very centre of wholesale business, and close to depot; good lease; possession at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—
A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-MARKET on Milwaukee-av., doing a business of $2,000 per month, and has every facility for doing a larger business; it is an old stand, been running for 19 years, and has a large vessel as well as city trade. Owner going out of business cause of selling. Will sell for $1,500. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FOUNDRY PROPerty with all the necessary appurtenances thereto located at South Bend, Ind., near railroad track. For terms and particulars inquire of W. MACK, South Bend, Ind.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE STOCK OF crockery, glassware, and house-furnishing goods in a city of 25,000 inhabitants; only two stores of the kind in the city; entire stock, fixtures, and good will for sale cheap to a party with ready cash. For further particulars address K. C. B. & CO., Akron Daily News, Akron, O.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

WANTED—BUSINESS—WANT STOCK of good merchandise for a business; city or country; $5,000 to $25,000; will pay part cash and balance in choice Kansas or Missouri lands, free of incumbrance. W, Room 337 Tremont House.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 113 East Madison and 133 South Clark-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAL ON FURniture and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn, Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc.; chattel mortgages bought. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 130 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MORTGAGES WANTED—
Money to loan (in large amounts) on first-class city property. No commissions charged. Apply to NOAH W. BROOKS, Room 8 Reaper Block.

TO LOAN—A PRIVATE PARTY WILL loan $1,000 on good real estate at 7 per cent; no commission. Z 55, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 165 East Randolph-st.

$2,000, $5,000, $1,000 TO LOAN ON real-estate security; low rates. J. N. BARKER, 69 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT
W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.,
Will be offered Monday, June 4, a large stock of second-hand pianos of the following makes:
Knabe,
Steinway,
Mathushek,
Kimball,
Chickering,
Arion,
Great Union Co.,
J. P. Hale & Co.,
Hallet & Cumston,
Ha[illegible]avis & Co., etc., etc.
Also a number of second-hand organs.
The above instruments can be sold on monthly payments if required.
NEW
upright pianos to rent.
SECOND-HAND
pianos taken in exchange.
PIANOS
tuned and repaired by competent workmen.
A
skillful mechanic will be sent to make estimate on pianos or organs needing repairs.
We have a fine variety of piano covers (our own importation)—rich designs.

ESTABLISHED 1851, VOSE & SONS' pianos, new improved, in great variety of styles, large and small, finished in rosewood and walnut cases; the quality of tone is of a most exquisite, pure, sympathetic, sweet, and singing character, and is of long sustaining power; for durability the above pianos are unsurpassed; those about to select an instrument are invited to see, hear, and compare; prices low; terms to suit buyer. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. A. SCHAAF & CO.

FIVE DOUBLE FLOORS FULL OF Pianos and Organs. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190)

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

$15 DOWN AND $10 MONTHLY WILL buy a first-class new piano, at cash prices. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 10.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and leaky roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 21 and 23 West Washington.

BEB BUGS, ROACHES, AND MOTHS exterminated by contract (warranted). Oakley's Infallible Exterminators for sale, call or address A. OAKLEY & CO., 180 East Washington-st.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good workmanship guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, dealers in cloth, 151 West Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—SURREY, GOOD AS NEW; first-class make; also speeding wagon which I will sell cheap. A. S. WORK, 532 West Monroe-st.

H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, 233 WABASH-av., keep all the latest styles of carriages, buggies, phaetons, and the only place in this city where you can find the genuine Edwards' Lightning Jump-Seat Buggies. We have a fine second-hand extension-top Coan & Tenbroeck carriage and a platform Victoria but little used, at a special bargain.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—I DESIRE TO EXchange all or part of my property in the West for a stock of merchandise, consisting of farms in Kansas, both improved and unimproved, that have been carefully selected for the quality of soil, nearness to railways, markets, schools, and churches; also large tracts of long-leaf pine-lands in Polk County, Texas, accessible to market, having both water and rail communication. All of the above were particularly selected for an investment, and will bear the closest scrutiny; titles perfect; no incumbrances. Can use some cash if necessary. Address until June 6 W H C, Room 397 Tremont House, Chicago.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 168 and 169 West Monroe.

THE PEOPLE'S STORAGE COMPANY, 145 and 147 Wabash-av.—Furniture, merchandise, etc.; accommodations the best and prices the lowest.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S DIAMOND RING, single-stone, going from corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st., through Lincoln Park, State-st. horse-cars. $20 reward to finder if returned to office of Clifton House.

LOST—GOLD BRACELET—ON RANdolph, and Elizabeth, and Madison-sts., to Carson, Pirie & Co. Finder please call for R. G. W., at 160 State-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FINE DIAmonds, watches, chains, and jewelry, at a large discount from regular prices, at Goldsmid's old-established (1865) bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next to old stand.

ACCOUNTANT.

WANTED—SEVERAL SETS OF books to post by competent bookkeeper. Address Y 45, Tribune office.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

UPRIGHT SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS tables, shelving, fine store and office fittings large variety. D. M. SWINEY, 41 to 47 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—ONE ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper and entry clerk. Must be a good penman, thorough and accurate at figures. 175 South Clark-st. Office 1.

WANTED—SECOND DRUG CLERK. 3561 Cottage Grove-av.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMmission business, a young man as salesman for city trade; none but competent need apply. State references, at once. Address A 23, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED — A PLUMBER. STATE wages and address Lock Box 2127, Battle Creek, Mich.

WANTED—A GOOD GRAINER AT Creston, Iowa. Address, at once, LOUIS SYBERKROP, Fresco-painter and Scenic Artist, Creston, Iowa.

WANTED—FIFTY HARNESSMAKERS and several men to make bridles and strap work. RISSER & REITZ, 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS ARCHItectural draughtsmen. GEORGE WIRTH, Architect, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED — ENTERPRISING YOUNG man with $150; easy, legitimate business (inside); can handle his own money; a rare opportunity; must be prepared to investigate, and not write for particulars. Address O 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES FREE to energetic men everywhere. No town too small to clear $30 to $70 a week with our goods. Exclusive territory. No license. Papers for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED — CANVASSERS AND street salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAVIAN and German girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO TAKE care of office from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; small salary, but light employment. 26 North Clark-st., Room 6.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED — A FIRST-class accountant will examine books; terms moderate. Address Post-Office Box 221.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GROCERS —The undersigned, with ample experience, desires a clerkship in some good house, retail, where attention to business will secure promotion. High indorsements. Address E. F. McCOY, No. 81 George-st., Baltimore City, Md.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN by a practical German brewer and maltster who understands all the latest scientific principles of the business and all its details as carried on in the city. Address X 96, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent second girl in a private family. Call for 2 days at 419 West Huron-st., up-stairs.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEkeeper by a middle-aged English lady; is neat and a good cook; gentleman in a suburban town preferred. Address Y 98, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good German and Scandinavian female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 6 FIRST-class private-house cooks; fees $1. References exchanged. Address British American Employment Agency, Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady stenographer and typewriter operator. Best of reference. O R 58, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 94 Washington-st., Room 26. Day and evening sessions. Typewriting without extra charge. Call or send for circular. HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

MUNSON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Select. Type-writing without additional charge. Circulars sent when requested. Suite 412 First National Bank Building. MR. and MRS. J. S. HANNA.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN EXperienced teacher, an opportunity to teach the English branches in a family a few hours daily. Vicinity of Ellis-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. Address X 65, Tribune office.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway

Union Depot, Fourth-av., south of Polk-st. State-st. cable cars and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:20 p m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	* 7:55 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	§ 9:15 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st., near State.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m §11:30 p m	* 2:30 p m § 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, and particular information in regard to time of trains, etc., can be obtained at the Offices of the Company—65 Clark-st. corner Randolph, 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st. (opp. Palmer House), and at Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 9:10 a m	‡ 6:55 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, & New York Fast Line	† 9:00 p m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Logansport Accommodation	7:00 a m	8:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily. †Except Saturday. ‡Except Monday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:40 a m
Fast Express	* 5:10 p m	* 7:35 p m
Night Express	§ 9:40 p m	§ 6:40 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight offices under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	3:30 p m	8:00 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
a Night Express	*10:30 p m	* 6:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Adams-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:40 a m	* 6:55 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	§ 8:00 p m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:55 a. m., Chicago time.
Arrive Chicago 8:00 p. m., Chicago time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. ROW, Agent. Offices, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Express via Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Short Line Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algona & Webster City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

a Daily. *Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
c Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Daily. ‡Saturday excepted. ¶Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket Offices, 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Lawn Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Daily. *Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R. Company—Monon Route.

Offices, 122 Randolph-st., Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Florida Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Depot Polk-st., near Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huntington Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Emigrant	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway—Notice.

On and after Monday, June 4, the trains of the Chicago & Grand Trunk will start from the corner of Polk street and Fourth avenue, instead of from the corner of State and Twelfth streets, as formerly.

S. R. CALLAWAY, Gen'l Manager.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLES.

TWICE DAILY for Racine and Milwaukee.

DAILY for Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee, etc.

DAILY for Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, etc.

TRI-WEEKLY for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc.

WEEKLY for Green Bay and bay ports, Escanaba, Fayette, etc.

SEMI-WEEKLY for Frankfort, Glen Haven, etc.

*Sundays excepted.

Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

Northern Michigan Line.

Taking freight and passengers for points on through Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Wis., Frankfort, Mich., Glen Haven, Mich., Leland, Mich., Charlevoix, Mich., Petoskey, Mich., Harbor Springs, Mich., Cross Village, Mich., St. Ignace, Mich., & St. Ignace, Mackinac, Mich., Cheboygan, Mich. Boats leave Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 p. m. Office and Docks foot of La Salle-st.

HAMBURG AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

WIELAND ... May 31 | HAMMONIA (new) June 14
SUEVIA ... June 7 | THURINGIA ... June 21

Rates to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in the South of England: First cabin ..., second cabin ..., steerage ... Steamers sail Thursdays ... Hamburg ... Apply to C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York, or SENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, 99 Fifth-av., Chicago. Agents. Send for "Tourists' Gazette."

Allan Royal Mail S. S. Line.

Via Quebec, via Boston, via Baltimore. Offers unequaled accommodations ... FROM AMERICA ... FROM EUROPE ... United States ... Three weekly sailings ... ALLAN & CO., General Western Agents ... CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Manager ...

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin ..., Second Cabin ..., Steerage ... AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and ... Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

$10,000,000
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
5 per cent Sinking Fund Debenture
Fifty year Bonds
WITH MORTGAGE RESERVATION.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000, WITH REGISTRATION PROVISION: REGISTERED CERTIFICATES OF $1,000, $5,000, AND $10,000. INTEREST: MAY 1 AND NOVEMBER 1.

TRUSTEE:
The Union Trust Company of New York.

For the purpose of acquiring a CONTROLLING INTEREST in the CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILROAD COMPANY, the CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY has purchased a total of about $15,000,000 of the common and preferred stock of the former corporation, on which latter dividends of 7 per cent per annum are being paid.

To provide means of payment for these shares the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company has made an issue of $10,000,000 5 per cent bonds to mature in 1933, the bonds to have the benefits of a sinking fund by which $200,000 of the bonds are to be purchased and canceled each year, from and after 1888, whenever the bonds can be purchased at or below 105 per cent and accrued interest in any one year; the bonds are furthermore secured by the obligation on the part of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, that no increased mortgage debt, excepting for the enlargement, improvement, or extension of the company's property, shall be created or issued, without sinking provision to give to the holders of the bonds of this issue equal security with any additional bonds secured on the same property, which provision virtually reserves for the debenture bonds mortgage security upon the entire existing property of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. The trust agreement further provides that in case of any default for a period of six months the Trustee shall, at the request of the majority of the holders, declare the principal of all bonds at once due, and is authorized to enforce its payment against the company.

The total mileage operated by the Company at the end of the last fiscal year, May 31, 1882, was 3,278, and after the payment of the fixed charges of every nature, including interest on the entire bonded debt of [illegible],000, rentals, etc., its net earnings were $5,378,-[illegible]; dividends at the rate of 7 per cent on the Common Stock of $15,117,600, and 8 per cent on the Preferred Stock of $22,300,000, are being paid by the Company, and for the first eleven months of the current fiscal year the gross earnings show an increase of [illegible].

Of the Above Bonds $3,000,000 Have Been Taken for Permanent Investment.

$7,000,000

are now offered by the undersigned for public subscription at the Price of 98 per cent and the accrued interest from May 1.

Subscriptions will also be received by The Railway Share Trust Company, Limited, London, thus securing for the Bonds the advantage of an International Market.

The right is reserved by the undersigned to reduce the amount of any application, and to close the subscriptions without further notice.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
31 Nassau-st., New York.

Lazarus Silverman,
BANKER,
93 Dearborn-st., Chicago,

Sells Foreign Exchange and issues Letters of Credit available in all countries in Europe.

Buys and sells Government Bonds, City, County, and Railroad Bonds. A supply always on hand for investors.

GWYNNE & DAY,
CHICAGO—113 Dearborn-st., Grannis Building.
NEW YORK—45 Wall-st. (Established 1854.)
Members of the New York and Chicago Exchanges.
Transact a General Banking and Brokerage business.
Railroad Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
Special telegraphic facilities.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Grand Consolidated Silver Company for the election of officers for the coming year, and any other business that may legally come before it, will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Tuesday, June 5th, 1883, at [illegible] o'clock p. m.

FREDERICK SWIFT,
Secretary.

M'DONALD AND WATTERSON.

[New York World.]—In personal appearance Mr. McDonald will not show up as well as his [illegible]. He has a large, ungainly form, and anything but a nice gait. It is a wonder that Mrs. McDonald does not put him to a severe drilling, for she never fails to walk gracefully herself, and the awkward manner of her husband must surely annoy her.

[illegible] face is large, florid, and round, [illegible] and save a continuation of the small [illegible] that fringes the lower part of his [illegible] and forming a small tuft low down at the front. His face would not be considered expressive, but its lack in that [illegible] come from good digestion that [illegible] so full and heavy.

[illegible] is a great worker, though no one [illegible] him a brilliant practitioner. He [illegible] office work, and his strong frame [illegible] brain make him capable of waging [illegible] of difficult business. He is associated with John M. Butler, one of the prominent [illegible] of the State and a great lawyer, [illegible] said the firm makes $75,000 a year. [illegible] attorneys for one of the leading [illegible] have a fine bankruptcy practice. [illegible] Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has long been a close friend and admirer of McDonald, and I think they are working for a [illegible] ticket to contain both [illegible] and to have for the battle-cry in [illegible] a union of the North and [illegible] and more cordial terms. [illegible] and Mr. Watterson have been [illegible] dozen years, and a ticket with [illegible] on it will not meet with Hendricks' approval, to say the least. [illegible] speculation as to whether Hendricks [illegible] McDonald for the Presidential [illegible], and if he is satisfied that [illegible] with Watterson it is safe to [illegible] declare war. This would certainly [illegible] McDonald from having the united [illegible] Indiana delegation in the convention, [illegible] likely would result in the nomination [illegible] one outside of Indiana. Hendricks [illegible] without influence with his party in [illegible] his health regained it may [illegible] his bugle-horn were worth a [illegible].

[illegible] has been the manager of her [illegible] fortunes for many years [illegible] become quite noted in political [illegible] this State, but in the South [illegible].

THE WIDOW BUTLER'S LAMENT.

Harvard, I did not think to shed a tear
During my active Gubernatorial term,
[illegible] snubbed me, out of thy awful snub,
[illegible]; let's dam my eyes
[illegible] me, Harvard:
[illegible] defeated, as I sha'll be
[illegible] te canvass seeking reëlection,
[illegible], cold Lowell, where small
[illegible]
[illegible] be heard of, say I cursed thee:
[illegible] once trod the ways of glory
[illegible] ths and shoals of public
[illegible]
[illegible] the State-House air turned
[illegible]
[illegible] d ashen turn for fear
[illegible] m that LL. D.
[illegible] d that that galled me,
[illegible] thee fling away ambition;
[illegible] angel, once my friend,
[illegible] e name of Denis Kearney,
[illegible] se mouth is not so loud,
[illegible] Love thyself first;
[illegible] er one seven days in the
[illegible]
[illegible] s both included.
[illegible] that hate thee? Why, cer-
[illegible]
[illegible] ugly oaken club
[illegible] on the end of it.
[illegible] more than honesty,
[illegible] Congressional districts,
[illegible] bear a load of dust
[illegible] eyes of "the working-
[illegible]
[illegible] not; let all thy aims
[illegible] iew of bringing grist
[illegible]; then if thou fail'st, O
[illegible]
[illegible] r Governor on the martyr
[illegible]
[illegible] ard, Harvard!
[illegible] t's square with half the
[illegible]
[illegible] rp, the Boston boys
[illegible] e on every side
[illegible] e o'er from "Pinafore":
[illegible] gog, so carefullee,
[illegible] r of an LL. D."

A Fortune

[illegible] work, but can neither be [illegible] without health. To those [illegible] Dr. R. V. Pierce's [illegible] overy" is a real friend. [illegible] purifies the blood, and [illegible] consumption, which is [illegible] the lungs. By all druggists.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active—Eastern Exchange Stronger.

Stocks Working Up, with More Buying Orders—The Coalers Led the Advance.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was fairly active Saturday, the settlements on the opening of the month increasing largely the counter business. Country orders for currency continue moderate. A fair demand for loans was reported, rates being easy at 6@6½ per cent. Money is plenty, and lower rates are predicted. A large sum was lately offered at 5½ per cent.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: If there be truth in the adage that "He laughs best who laughs last" the bulls certainly carried off the palm for hilarity so far as the last week's stock doings were concerned. Even the bears found little to laugh at early in the week, for the market, despite its dullness, was so steady and firm that few chances for profit were offered by selling short, while at the close it was so active and buoyant that the laugh was transferred quite to the other side of the mouth. Before the week was out the bears and the bulls had changed places, or, to state it more correctly, the former had, almost without exception, been transmuted into the latter. This "presto! change!" business was due to several causes. Unfavorable reports—mole-hills in themselves, but made mountains of by the bears—depressed the market at the opening. There were threatening troubles among the Western coal and iron operatives, unfavorable crop reports, a wrangle among the railroads constituting the Iowa and Peoria pools, exchange at nearly the gold shipping point, and a general despondency and looking for the wrath to come. As the week wore away these depressing elements wore away also. The crops were suddenly discovered to be most promising. The strikes ceased as quickly as they had arisen, and the railroad pools were once more banked up sufficiently strong to prevent any illegitimate division of the common earnings. What would be the effect of this sudden change for the better upon the market was quickly perceived by the keen-scented board-room traders, who lost no time in changing front and ranging themselves upon the bull side. To do this, however, necessitated a vigorous covering of shorts and a sharp buying of long stock, to both of which occupations Friday and Saturday were devoted, with the result of creating a highly active market and a notable improvement in values. In this way the week closed. What will be the course of events during the week to come is not so clear. Undoubtedly the outlook is more cheerful, and there is a more or less developed bullish feeling and confidence in better prices, but the market has so many times before under similar circumstances promised great results and ended precipitately in a vain and fleeting show, that the would-be speculator is pardonable if he hesitates literally to take too much stock in it. Nevertheless, a bull market is somewhere in the future, and there appears to be no good reason why it should not make its début now as well as later. One thing is certain: it will be received with universal applause and the best wishes for a long and successful engagement.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last June 2	Last June 1
Alt. & Ter. H.	400	74½	76	74½	76	73
Can. Pacific	1,746	61⅜	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	61½
Canada So.	4,300	65	67	65	65⅜	65⅜
Central Pacific	8,450	76¼	76⅞	76¼	76⅞	76⅜
C., B. & Q.	2,250	123⅝	123¾	123	123⅝	122⅝
C., C., C. & I.	200	71½	71¾	71½	71¾	70⅝
Ches. & Ohio	200	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	[illegible]
do 1st pfd	300	30	30	30	30	29⅝
Den. & Rio G.	3,600	48	48	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
Del. & Hudson	800	109	109⅝	109	109⅝	108⅝
D., L. & W.	91,750	125⅝	127⅜	125⅝	127	125⅝
Erie	9,250	35⅞	37	35⅝	36⅝	35⅝
do pfd	100	80	80	80	80	[illegible]
do seconds	[illegible]	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95⅛
E. Tenn. & Ga.	1,450	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
do pfd	1,000	18¾	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
I., B. & W.	200	29⅜	30	29⅜	30	[illegible]
Illinois Central	500	145½	145⅝	145	145⅝	[illegible]
Jersey Central	23,600	81⅜	83	81⅜	82⅝	81⅜
Kan. & Texas	7,650	30	30⅝	30	30⅝	29⅝
Lake E. & West.	300	29¼	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	27⅝
Lake Shore	10,400	109⅝	110⅜	109⅝	110	109⅝
Louis. & Nash	11,500	51	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
Man. 1st pfd	200	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85
Met. El. bonds	[illegible]	100	100	100	100	100
Mich. Central	5,300	95¼	96	95	95⅝	94⅝
M., L. S. & W. pfd	200	45	45¼	45	45¼	44
M. & St. L. pfd	300	56⅜	56	55⅝	56	54⅝
Morris & Essex	500	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	5,500	103⅞	104⅝	103⅞	104⅝	103⅝
Nash. & Chat.	1,550	55	55	54⅝	55	55
New York Cen.	15,500	122⅝	123⅝	122⅝	123⅛	122⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L.	500	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	[illegible]
do pfd	600	24½	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	[illegible]
Nor. & W. pfd	25	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	41⅝
Northern Pacific	4,040	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
do pfd	7,900	88	88⅝	87⅝	88	87⅝
Northwestern	9,922	131¾	132⅜	131⅜	132⅜	131⅝
do pfd	400	149⅜	149⅝	149⅜	149⅝	149⅜
Ohio Central	1,125	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	10⅞
Ont. & Western	1,550	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	26
O. Trans-Con.	8,300	85⅜	84⅝	83⅝	84⅝	83⅝
Pacific Mail	400	42	42⅛	42	42⅛	42
P. P.-C. Co	300	128⅝	129	128⅝	129	128⅝
Peoria, D. & E.	1,150	21	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝
Reading	6,000	54⅝	55⅜	54	55⅜	54
Rich. & Dan.	3,100	62⅝	64⅝	62	64	63
Roch. & Pitts	9,100	21⅛	21⅝	21	21⅝	21⅛
Rock Island	1,400	123⅜	124	123	123⅜	123
St. L. & S. F. pfd	800	59⅝	59⅝	59	59⅝	59
St. Paul	18,400	103⅜	103⅞	103⅛	103⅝	103⅛
St. Paul & Omaha	4,400	46⅝	47⅝	46	47⅛	46⅝
do pfd	4,000	105	105⅝	104⅝	105⅝	105
St. Paul, M. & M.	950	118	119⅜	118	119⅜	117⅛
Texas Pacific	8,420	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛
Union Pacific	46,800	95	96⅝	95	96⅝	94⅝
Wabash	3,000	27¼	27⅝	27	27⅝	27⅛
do pfd	9,650	42⅝	44	42⅝	43⅝	42
Western Union	12,375	83⅝	84¼	83⅝	84	83⅝

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$1,294,300	Deposits, increase	$1,208,600
Specie, decrease	575,800	Circulation, inc.	26,900
Legal tenders, inc.	794,900	Reserve, dec.	105,750

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Fargo	124½	American	93
United States	58	Adams	128

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	103½	L. & W. (old)	102⅝
5s	103⅜	Tex. Pac. l. g.	68
4½s, ex. int.	112⅝	Tex. Pac. R. G.	85
4s	119⅝	Union Pac. 1st	114⅝
Pacific 6s, 1895, ex. int.	125	Union P. l. g.	107⅝
Central Pacific 1st	115	U. P. sinking funds	116⅝
Erie 2ds	95⅝	St. P. & S. C. 1st (ask)	115

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con.	64⅝	Virginia con.	36½
Missouri 6s	113	Virginia 6s, def'd	9½
St. Joe	109	Tenn. 6s	40
Virginia 6s	36	Tenn. 6s, new	40

NEW YORK, June 2.—Money, 2½@3; closed 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady at 85½; sterling exchange, demand, 89.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 2.—Sight exchange on New York $1.50 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 485½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 2.—5 p. m.—Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 147½; Pennsylvania Central, 59⅝; New York Central, 126; Erie, 36⅝; do seconds, 98; Reading, 27⅜.

PARIS, June 2.—Rentes, 80f 15c.

LONDON, June 3.—The *Economist* says: "The rate of discount for bank-bills, sixty days to three months, is 3½@3⅝ per cent, and for trade-bills, sixty days to three months, 3¾@4¼. The markets have recovered from the late depression. Canadian 4 per cents advanced ⅛; New York, Lake Erie & Western, preference, 1; Grand-Trunk, ¾; Grand Trunk, third preference 3¼; and St. Louis & San Francisco preferred, 5."

HAVANA, June 3.—Spanish gold, 235½. Exchange steady; on United States, sixty days, gold, 7@7½ premium; do short sight, 8@8½ premium; on London, 18¼@18¾ premium; on Paris, 4@4½ premium.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were slower Saturday and generally steadier, with a firm tone in grain, which, however, did not last, and lower prices for provisions. The June deliveries of produce had about all been made (except such as were objected to) and the trade was disposed to rest for a while, though a good many members were unable to do so. The weather was warmer, lessening the fears of some that we are to have a cold summer, and the big men were more disposed to sell, while the buying seemed to be mostly done on account of the smaller ones, except in corn.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Saturday compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
June	$19.30	$19.15 @19.32½	$19.20
July	19.42½	19.27½@19.50	19.32½
August	19.57½	19.47½@19.70	19.50
September	19.72½	19.62½@19.82½	19.67½
Year	17.27½	17.25 @17.40	17.25
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
June	$11.70	$11.67½@11.75	$11.67½
July	11.82½	11.75 @11.85	11.77½
August	11.45	11.32½@11.47½	11.32½
September	11.37½	11.27½@11.40	11.27½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
June	$9.85	$9.85 @10.00	*$9.87½
July	*10.05	10.00 @10.17½	*10.02½
August	10.20	10.15 @10.32½	10.15
September	10.30	10.25 @10.42½	10.27½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, cash	$1.15½		
No. 2 spring	1.12⅝	$1.15 @ 1.15⅜	$1.15
No. 3 spring	95	1.12⅝@ 1.13	1.12⅝
Regular June	1.12⅝		95
Regular July	1.15⅝	1.13 @ 1.14	1.13
August	1.16⅝	1.15⅝@ 1.16⅝	1.15⅝
September	1.17⅝	1.16⅝@ 1.17⅝	1.16⅝
CORN.			
No. 2 cash	56⅝	56⅝@ 57⅛	57
High mixed	57⅝	57 @ 58	57
Rejected	49		49
New mixed	58		55
June	55	55⅛@ 56	55⅝
July	57⅛	56⅝@ 57⅛	56⅝
August	58⅝	57⅝@ 58⅝	58⅛
September	59	58⅝@ 59⅝	58⅝
OATS.			
No. 2 mixed	39⅝	39⅛@ 39⅝	39⅝
June	39⅜	39⅛@ 39⅝	39⅜
July	39⅝	39⅜@ 39⅝	39⅜
August	33⅝	33⅝@ 34⅛	33⅝
Year	31⅝	31⅝@ 31⅝	31⅝
RYE.			
No. 2	*64	....@ 64	64
Rejected	....	....	....
June	*64	....@ 65	....
July	*66	....@ 66	64
August	67¼	66 @ 68¼	*67¾
BARLEY.			
No. 2 cash	80	....@	80
No. 3 cash	54	....@	54
No. 3 June	....	....@	54

The following were the receipts and partial shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	6,722	7,720	3,687	6,559
Wheat, bu	44,404	9,082	6,888	3,247
Corn, bu	257,438	233,606	202,070	216,025
Oats, bu	107,822	84,098	221,690	68,044
Rye, bu	12,140	3,847		2,031
Barley, bu	18,014	4,095	4,357	1,715
Grass seed, lbs	81,980	77,405	42,874	84,027
Flaxseed, lbs	65,280	407,270	56,000	28,500
Broom-corn, lbs		750		16,950
Cured meats, lbs	163,350	227,400	1,265,266	2,169,989
Canned meats, c's			1,597	
Dressed beef, lbs			454,584	
Beef, tcs				
Beef, brls				3
Pork, brls	1	90	114	745
Lard, lbs	99,750	385	2,282	1,909
Cheese, lbs	178,642	29,000	229,990	293,870
Butter, lbs	232,890	251,158	109,150	
Live hogs, No.	21,430	21,864	357,454	243,783
Cattle, No.	6,702	6,881	2,948	7,610
Sheep, No.	2,041	524	4,784	3,697
Hides, lbs	221,387	121,102	105	99
Wool, lbs	22,044	167,000	350,370	255,620
Coal, tons	8,686	6,851	78,750	222,219
Lumber, m ft	8,056	7,894	1,568	1,511
Shingles, m	3,380	4,210	3,183	3,929
Salt, brls	4,867	2,622	750	524
			2,338	6,379

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city Saturday morning: 47 cars No. 2 wheat, 37 cars lower grades do; 364 cars contract corn, 61 cars new mixed, 156 cars lower grades (581 corn); 78 cars No. 2 oats, 51 cars lower grades do; 28 cars No. 2 rye, 7 cars rejected do; 7 cars No. 3 barley, 5 cars lower grades do. Total, 841 cars, or about 480,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,516 bu wheat, 264,146 bu corn, 76,808 bu oats, 281 bu barley.

A fair business was done in lake freights yesterday at 2c for corn to Buffalo. The quantity engaged footed up 220,000 bu corn, 90,000 bu oats, 15,000 bu wheat, and 16,000 bu rejected rye.

Rail freights were quoted steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain to New York.

The receipts of wheat reported Saturday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, and Toledo aggregated 137,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 17,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 30,000 bu.

The following are the official footings of stocks of provisions in the city as dated. The excess of hog receipts over shipments for last month was about 306,400 head, live and dressed:

	May 31, 1883.	April 30, 1883.	May 31, 1882.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, brls	219,558	242,492	247,151
Mess pork, old, brls	....	....	....
Mess pork, summer packed, brls	....	....	....
Other kinds barreled pork, brls	10,418	9,806	2,749
Short rib middles, lbs	39,108,354	38,062,211	19,658,430
Short clear middles, lbs	3,738,569	2,086,194	2,544,328
Long clear middles, lbs	3,760,812	3,446,451	3,090,682
D. salted shoulders, lbs	5,421,872	5,479,901	3,952,620
S. P. shoulders, lbs	9,045,800	8,498,653	4,631,808
S. P. hams, lbs	22,501,320	25,224,706	18,485,900
Other cut meats, lbs	12,081,069	8,010,507	15,112,221
P. S. Lard, contract, tcs	132,105	107,507	139,407
Other kinds of lard, tcs	8,204	10,880	8,081

The following statement of articles in store here at the close of May is compiled by the Secretary of the Chicago Produce Exchange:

Articles.	*May 31.*	*April 30.*
Creamery, good to choice, tubs	2,210	853
Dairy, good to choice, tubs	3,953	1,155
Medium grades, tubs	6,924	3,815
Low grades, packages	5,540	6,575
Cheese, full cream, boxes	4,792	3,258
Cheese, skims boxes	5,452	5,035
Eggs, packages	3,765	4,702

The following shows the movement of sundry articles in this city during last week:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Butter, lbs	1,518,194	1,440,204	1,406,402	1,105,112
Cheese, lbs	734,737	601,983	710,215	478,105
Eggs, pkgs	4,594	6,282	700	1,013
Potatoes, bu	39,737	60,515	9,257	23,968
Beans, bu	145	5,717	544	1,462
Hay, tons	879	1,500		380

Fairbank's circular gives the following figures showing the stocks of lard at prominent points in the United States May 31, as compared with last year:

Stocks at—	1883.	1882.	*Stocks at—*	1883.	1882.
Cincinnati	3,000	3,500	Chicago, contract	132,105	139,407
N. York, contract	19,655	29,101	Chicago, other kinds	8,204	8,881
N. York, other kinds	4,247	6,108	Sioux City	700	1,350
Indianapolis	2,650	3,000	Dubuque	6,500	No rpt
Omaha	1,000	200	Kansas City	4,000	1,500
Boston	3,300	3,700	St. Louis	1,500	5,000
Louisville	1,700	4,340	Milwaukee	14,000	20,000
Baltimore	1,500	2,750			
Philadelp'ia	1,400	2,000	Total in the country	217,446	240,716
Ced'r Rapids	5,000	3,405			

The stock of lard afloat and in Europe May 31 is estimated at 83,700 tcs, against 94,500 at the same time last year.

The *New York Bulletin* says:

The periodical reports as to the changed attitude of the French Ministers in regard to the exclusion of American pork made their appearance yesterday on the Produce Exchange. It was stated that the French Government are inclined to relinquish their present firm position and admit here and there a few thousand barrels of pork. It was also declared that meats were now undergoing inspection for France. On inquiry at a prominent firm of inspectors it was learned that to some extent the report was true, a quantity of hog-product having been received by them for examination prior to shipment to Marseilles. It is believed that orders from France are also in other hands. It would be difficult, however, to convince the majority of the French exporters that, beyond a small consignment sent from here, there is any real grounds for the belief that the prohibition will immediately be set aside. The same conditions which really actuated the French authorities a year ago govern them now, and in the judgment of well-informed business firms the situation is, and for some time practically will remain, the same.

The following are the aggregates of exports of pork products from the Atlantic seaboard from Nov. 1 to May 26:

	1882-'83.	1881-'82.	Dec. '82-'83.
Pork, lbs	28,439,000	33,892,400	5,453,400
Bacon, lbs	262,386,890	272,575,530	10,188,630
Lard, lbs	141,743,533	156,248,136	14,504,603
Total	432,569,423	462,716,066	30,146,633

The following were the exports of the week ending May 19:

From—	Pork, brls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,189	2,587,435	2,157,028
Boston	328	388,222	1,470,463
Montreal	500	128,500	....
Philadelphia	..	900,000	5,000
Baltimore	5	2,548	89,461
New Orleans	60	1,800	550
Total	2,082	4,008,500	3,722,502
Previous week	3,851	3,621,877	3,866,815
Two weeks ago	4,346	3,805,103	3,109,609
Cor. week in 1882	3,041	4,384,718	3,796,113

The following were the exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending May 26:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	58,082	217,606	624,709
Boston	29,557	30,813	113,186
Montreal	12,454	274,316	......
Philadelphia	2,800	109,812	335,144
Baltimore	1,837	156,426	257,693
New Orleans	1,544	......	398,133
Total	106,074	788,973	1,729,815
Previous week	118,568	619,374	1,250,124
Two weeks ago	130,264	538,536	1,271,727
Corresponding week 1882	120,501	837,670	255,024

These were distributed as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	52,036	607,756	1,575,345
Continent	1,811	155,591	136,359
South and Cent. America	8,211	425	9,828
West Indies	22,993	1,001	6,488
British Colonies	19,528	......	......
Other countries	1,495	24,200	1,795
Total	106,074	788,973	1,729,815

The New York Produce Exchange gives the following as the United States Agricultural Bureau final estimates of the cereal crops of the United States in 1882:

	Area, acres.	Yield, bu.	Av'ge per acre, bu.	Value.
Wheat	37,067,194	504,185,470	13.60	$444 602,125
Maize	65,659,546	1,617,025,100	24.62	783,867,175
Oats	18,494,691	488,250,610	26.39	182,978,022
Barley	2,272,103	48,953,926	21.10	30,768,015
Rye	2,227,899	29,960,037	13.45	18,439,194
Buckwheat	847,112	11,019,353	13.00	8,038,862
Total	126,568,545	2,699,394,496	......	$1,468,693,393
Potatoes	2,171,636	170,972,508	78.73	95,304,844
Hay	32,339,585	*38,138,049	1.18	389,958,158
Cotton	161,079,766	......	......	1,963,956,395

*Tons.

The exports of breadstuffs from all United States ports to all foreign countries for the nine months ended March 31, 1882-'83, per report of the Bureau of Statistics:

	QUANTITIES. 1882-'83.	QUANTITIES. 1881-'82.	VALUE. 1882-'83.	VALUE. 1881-'82.
Flour, brls*	7,208,227	4,485,319	$ 45,684,114	$ 27,455,798
Flour, brls‡	5,040	4,065	21,399	24,377
C. Meal, brls	184,065	233,818	707,818	777,375
Wheat, bu	95,881,909	80,700,801	107,497,294	95,629,694
Corn, bu	23,262,432	39,658,072	16,403,869	28,168,411
Oats, bu	404,214	554,149	199,424	258,778
Barley, bu	336,744	185,555	240,557	134,945
Rye, bu	994,603	617,571	754,046	666,328
Total	120,879,895	121,716,148	$169,565,461	$150,910,906

*Wheat. ‡Rye.

A communication in Dornbusch's reviews the unsatisfactory state of the California wheat trade in London as regards the standards, shipping samples, and the results of arbitrations, and suggests that the shippers on the Pacific coast should establish a more careful, reliable, and regular system of selecting and sampling wheat before shipment, that the cargoes may be kept more even in quality, color, and cleanliness, and conform closely to the samples sent over. Short weights are also complained of, and a few cases of heating in transit, due apparently to the unwise mixing of dry and damp wheat. At the ports of discharge an improved system of sampling for arbitration, which shall be uniform at all the ports, is also spoken of as being one of the great needs of the trade.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 375 brls and 2,200 sacks springs partly $[illegible]@5.35; 250 brls and 400 sacks winters, partly at $5.00@5.75. Total about 3,000 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 5 cars bran at $11.00 on track and $11.60@11.25 free on board; 2 cars middling at $12.50@12.75 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 5 cars No. 2 red at $1.15@1.16¼, the latter in special bin; 1 car No. 2 mixed at $1.09; 1 car by sample at $1.13 for No. 3 red on track. Total about 3,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 9 cars No. 2 at $1.12¾@1.14; 5 cars by sample at 88c for rejected and 97c@$1.05 for No. 3 on track; 16 cars do at 98c@$1.05 for No. 3 free on board; 4 cars do at $1.04@1.05 for No. 3 delivered. Total about 17,000 bu.

CORN—On 'Change, 100 cars No. 2 at 56¾@57¼c; 82 cars high mixed at 57@58¼c; 118 cars rejected at 49@51c, the latter in special bin; 62 cars new mixed at 55¼@56c; 22 cars new high mixed at 57¼@57½c; 23 cars by sample at 40@48c for no grade, 50c for rejected, and 54@56c for ears on track; 24 cars do at 45@48½c for no grade, 49@52c for rejected, 50c for new high mixed, 60c for high mixed, and 47@48c for ears free on board. Total about 236,000 bu.

OATS—On 'Change, 12 cars No. 2 at 39¼@39⅝c; 24 cars No. 2 white at 43½c; 27 cars by sample at 38½ for rejected; 41½@43½c for rejected white; 40@43c for No. 2, and 43¾@44c for No. 2 white on track; 72 cars do at 38½@42c for rejected; 41@44½c for rejected white; 39@41½c for No. 2, 43½@45½c for No. 2 white, and 44½c for dirty barley oats. Total, about 51,000 bu.

RYE—On 'Change, 13 cars No. 2 at 64c; 2 cars by sample at 59c for rejected and 65c for No. 2 on track; 7 cars do at 58½@60c for rejected free on board. Total, about 12,000 bu.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 4 cars by sample at 45@50c for No. 4 and 54@56c for No. 3 on track.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 1,750 brls seller June at $19.15@19.32½; 21,500 brls seller July at $19.27½@19.50; 13,500 brls seller August at $19.47½@19.70; 2,000 brls seller September at $19.62½@19.80; 250 brls seller October at $19.85; 5,250 brls seller the year at $17.25@17.40. Total, 44,250 brls.

LARD—On 'Change, 6,000 tcs seller June at $11.67½@11.75; 19,750 tcs seller July at $11.75@11.85; 5,500 tcs seller August at $11.32½@11.47½; 250 tcs seller September at $11.27½@11.40. Total, 33,750 tcs.

MEATS—On 'Change, 200,000 lbs short ribs, cash, at $9.90; 350,000 lbs do seller June at $9.85@9.95; 19,000 lbs do seller July at $10.00@10.17½; 4,100,000 lbs do seller August at $10.15@10.32½; 1,000,000 lbs do seller September at $10.25@10.42½; 10,000 pcs and 25,000 lbs green hams at 11@11½c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There is a fair trade at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	7 @8
Green, self-working	5 @6
Red tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	3 @4
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER—Was quoted steady. Buyers are taking hold with some freedom, and most of the fine butter is picked up about as fast as received:

Creamery fancy	20@21	Common grades	12@13
Do, fair to choice	18@19	Packing stock	9@10
Dairy, fancy	17@19	Inferior	7@ 9
Dairy, choice	16@17	Grease	5@ 6
Dairy, fair to good	14@15		

CHEESE—Remains about as last quoted. The demand is still light and prices are far from being firm even at the recent marked decline:

Full cream, cheddar	11 @12
Full cream, flat, two in a box	11½
Flat, slightly skimmed	9 @ 9½
Skim, common to fair	7 @ 8
Low grades	2 @ 5

BUILDING MATERIALS—Common brick are in good request, though the demand is somewhat curtailed by the bricklayers' troubles:

Common brick, per 1,000	$ 8.00@ 8.50
Indiana pressed brick	18.00@20.00
Milwaukee pressed brick	21.00@25.00
Philadelphia pressed brick	40.00
St. Louis pressed brick	35.00
Lime, per brl	1.50
Hair, per brl	20
Louisville cement, per brl	1.45@ 1.00
English Portland cement	4.53
White sand, per brl	1.00
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.00
New York stucco	2.00

EGGS—Were steady at 16@16½c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Were quoted quiet, with prices averaging steady:

FOREIGN.	
Dates, light fards	$ 5 @ 5¼
Prunes, Turkish, new	6¾@ 7¼
Raisins, layers	1.85 @1.90
Raisins, London, layers	2.15 @2.20
Raisins, Valencias	7 @ 7½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	1.75 @1.80
Zante currants	6 @ 6¾
Citron	17 @ 17½
DOMESTIC.	
Apples, Alden	16½@ 17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15½@ 16½
Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Apples, Southern	7 @ 7½
Apples, Eastern, quarters	9 @ 9½
Peaches, unpared, halves	8 @ 8½
Raspberries	38 @ 40
Blackberries	9 @ 9½
Pitted cherries	29 @ 30
NUTS.	
Filberts	11½@ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	17½@ 18
Naples walnuts	16 @ 16½
California walnuts	13 @ 14
Pecans	8 @ 11
PEANUTS.	
Wilmington	6 @ 6¼
Virginia	8¾@ 9¼
Red Tennessee	6½@ 7½

GREEN FRUITS—Berries were plenty and lower. Peaches scarce and in poor condition. Others unchanged:

Oranges, Messina	
Lemons, per box	$ 4.50@ 5.00
Apples, per brl	2.50@ 4.00
Cranberries, per box	3.50@ 4.50
Bananas, per bunch	4.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	1.50@ 2.50
Pineapples, per 100	5.00@ 6.00
Strawberries, per case	15.00@20.00
Cherries, per case	1.75@ 2.25
Peaches, per box	2.50@ 3.00
Gooseberries, per case	1.00@ 1.50
	1.75

GROCERIES—Trade was just fair. Prices remain about steady, ranging as follows:

RICE.	
Carolina	
Louisiana	6 @ 7
	5¾@ 6¼
COFFEE.	
Java	
Java, choice Mandaling	18 @23
Maracaibo	27 @28
Mexican, prime to choice	13 @14
Mexican, fair to good	12½@14
Rio, fancy	10¾@11½
Rio, prime to choice	12 @12½
Rio, fair to good	10¼@11¼
Rio, common	9¾@10
Rio, roasting	8½@ 9
	7¾@ 8¼
SUGARS.	
Patent cut loaf	
Powdered	9¾
Granulated, standard	9⅝
Granulated, not standard	9½
A standard	9¼
A No. 2	9⅛
C No. 1	8⅞
C No. 2	8¾
C No. 3	8⅝
Yellow	8¼
Yellow No. 7	7½@ 7¾
	7⅝
SIRUPS.	
Corn	
Sugar	35 @36
Blackstrap	40 @50
New Orleans molasses	22 @23
	45 @65

HAY—Market firm for good grades, but slow for the inferior kinds. There is much heated hay in store:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	$11.50@12.00
Mixed	10.50@11.50
Upland prairie	10.00@11.00
No. 1 prairie	10.00@11.00
	6.00@ 7.00

HIDES—Dealers report a moderate business:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8
Green-cured, heavy	7¾
Part cured	
Damaged hides	
Green salted, bulls	5¾@ 6
Calf, per lb	5¾@ 6
Dry salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	12
Damaged, dry	14 @15
Sheep-pelts	11 @12
	25 @28

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—An active business is generally reported, the settlement of the Eastern iron difficulty giving general confidence:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 6.50@ 0.75
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	8.70
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.25
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	25@ 27
Bar-tin	27
Solder	13@ 16
Bar-lead	6
Lead-pipe	6¾
Copper-bottoms, per lb	28
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	25
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	36
Planished, cut to size	38
Sheet-zinc	6@ 6¾
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	4.00
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	4.20
Sheet-iron, No. 27	4.40
Common bar-iron rates	2.25@ 2.30
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	13
American planished iron, "B"	9
American do, "A"	10¾
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12.00@16.00

Discount on galvanized iron is 10 per cent on Juniata and 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Remain steady at $3.25 rates.

OILS—The market was without change. There was a quiet trade at the quotations given below:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 18¾	Lard, No. 2	$ 66
Carbon, 175 test	14¼	Linseed, raw	55
Carbon, 150 test	11¾	Linseed, boiled	58
Carbon, 110 test	10¼	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, snow white and W. W. 150 test	13¾	Sperm	1.35
Carbon, Wis., W. W.	13¾	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	11¾	Neatsfoot, extra	88
Carbon, Mich., W. W.	15¾	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	13¾	Bank	54
Lard, extra	88	Straits	56
Lard, No. 1	76	Turpentine	40
		Miners', white	57

POTATOES—Choice old are somewhat firmer, but the bulk of these are selling at low figures, the range being 40c to 75c per bu on track. New are steady at $3.25@3.50 per brl.

POULTRY—Easy at 9@10c for turkeys, 11@12c for hens, and $2.00@3.00 per doz for spring chickens.

SALT—A steady trade at quotations:

New York and Saginaw, fine, per brl	$ 1.10
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.75@1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.50
Ground alum	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown	1.50

SEEDS—There was a fair trade in flaxseed at $1.45 per bu on track. Other kinds quiet and steady. Sales were reported of 325 bags timothy-seed at $1.60@1.65; 4½ cars flaxseed at $1.45 in store and delivered; 31 bags Hungarian at 65c.

TALLOW—Steady at 8@8¼c for city and 7¾@7⅞c for country No. 1; No. 2, 7c.

WHISKY—Quoted on a basis of $1.16 for distillers' goods.

WOOL—Quiet at quotations:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Tub, good medium	33@37	Fine heavy	16@19
Tub, coarse and d'gy	25@30	Medium	24@27
Fine	27@29	Low medium	23@25
Coarse	26@29	Coarse	18@22
Medium	37@40		
Low medium	33@35		

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,297	15,960	2,881
Tuesday	5,433	17,400	681
Wednesday	4,359	25,834	1,344
Thursday	5,230	17,869	1,558
Friday	6,618	21,430	2,041
Saturday	1,000	7,000	500
Total	26,937	105,143	9,505
Same week in 1882	32,363	135,598	2,475
Week ending May 26	32,647	80,037	7,478
Shipments—			
Monday	2,135	2,095	1,285
Tuesday	2,090	565	
Wednesday	2,705	3,928	177
Thursday	3,205	2,324	651
Friday	4,757	2,948	105
Total	14,923	11,860	2,218

CATTLE—With a supply averaging 1,000 head per day less than for the previous week, last week's market occupied a much firmer position. Common grades, which includes stockers and butchers' and canned stuff, no more than held their own, but anything good enough to go forward showed a gradual appreciation in values, the advance for the six days being 20@30c. The great bulk of the sales on shipping account were within the very narrow range of $5.50@6.00. In several instances $6.20@6.25 was paid, and for a fancy lot $6.45, but it had to be a good bunch of steers that was salable at over $6.00. Dressed-beef shippers bought principally at $5.20@5.85. The difference between the selling value of such as ordinarily are classed as medium grades, and the choicest continues remarkably small. Thus, while fat pony steers weighing from 1,080 to 1,150 lbs are in demand at $5.65@5.90; choice 1,400 to 1,600 lb steers are not wanted at over $6.00@6.25. Included in the offerings were several hundred good distillery-fed cattle.

Butchers and canners were moderate buyers at about steady prices. The supply of common stock is on the increase, but thus far the offerings have not proved so large as to greatly affect prices, which are still quoted at $3.75@5.00 for poor to good cows and bulls, and at $5.00@5.50 for handy little steers. There were sales of inferior grades at $2.50@3.25, and a few choice cattle were taken at $5.75@5.90. Veals sold at $3.75@7.25.

There was rather more inquiry for stockers than during the previous week, but no advance in prices resulted, the market ruling about steady at $3.75@4.75. There was some call for feeders at $4.90@5.25, with scattering sales at higher figures.

Of grass Texas cattle there was a considerably increased supply. Canners were the almost exclusive buyers, prices ranging from $4.00@4.75. There were also a number of droves that had been fed corn, and which were also taken mostly by canners at $5.00@5.50. The Texas cattle season is from three to four weeks later than last year. Up to date not to exceed 3,000 head have arrived, while to the same date last year fully 30,000 head had been sold in this market. Until recently it has been claimed that this year would show a marked falling off in the receipts of Texans, but it is now believed that we shall get quite as many as last year, though the quality will not average as good. Prices are fully $1.00 cheaper than a year ago, and from present appearances they will rule from 50@75c lower throughout the season.

There was a fairly active general demand Saturday and the market was firm at the following

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.25@ 6.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	6 00@ 6.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.75@ 6.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	5.50@ 5.70
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@ 5.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@ 3.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.75@ 7.25
Milch cows	30.00@65.00

NOTE.—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for each stag. Dead hogs sell at 2c per lb for weights of 200 lbs and over; 1c for weights of less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—The receipts were the largest for any week within the last three months, amounting to a little more than 105,000. This is an increase on the previous week of some 25,000, and a decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year of about 30,000. During the first half of the week the tendency of prices was sharply downward. The liberal receipts and the superior quality of the hogs had a demoralizing effect on buyers, and from the opening of trade Monday down to Wednesday noon prices were allowed to drop 20@30c. Packers were about the only buyers, the total purchases of shippers for the first two days of the week being only 2,600. Thursday, with a decrease in the receipts of some 8,000, the market firmed up to the extent of 5c, but the unlooked-for large receipts for Friday again gave prices a downward turn, the market averaging 10c lower than Thursday. It was fairly active and steady Saturday at $6.60@7.00 for poor to prime light weights, at $6.60@6.90 for poor to good mixed, and at $6.90@7.25 for poor to choice heavy. Skips and culls are quoted at $5.00@6.40.

SHEEP—The sheep trade was moderately active all the week, and prices ruled firm at $3.00@5.75 for very poor to choice shorn. The local trade, as well as shippers of live and dressed sheep, were free buyers, and the supply was not sufficient to meet the demand. Lambs sold at $1.50@3.75 per head.

Says the Liverpool correspondent of the *Drovers' Journal:*

Those complacent Americans who fancy the English cattle trade is entirely in their hands may feel somewhat interested in the following figures taken from a recent English blue-book. Little nations, like little Kings, are not to be overlooked, either in political or domestic economy. The figures show the arrivals of cattle and sheep for five years, also for the year 1882, at the principal ports of the Kingdom, and it will be seen that the United States has, in some of these despised and inferior States, formidable competition in this one great branch of trade:

	SINCE 1878. Cattle.	SINCE 1878. Sheep.	IN 1882. Cattle.	IN 1882. Sheep.
Sweden and Norway	90,455	29,656	24,659	7,094
Denmark	307,170	368,641	88,388	93,060
Germany, proper	....	884,057	....	430,717
Schleswig-H. (Germany)	....	....	....	....
Spain and Portugal	135,643	223,311	29,908	45,924
The Netherlands	180,004	329	54,077	22
Canada	126,869	1,399,869	50,055	289,300
United States	168,037	327,470	32,371	68,872
	450,760	388,157	47,686	58,922

Here is shown that the little nation of Denmark, about half the area of the State of Indiana, and a half a million more people, and is also the smallest of the Scandinavian States, has, for the last five years, been able to sell to England nearly as many live animals as the entire United States, and of all the animals imported in the five years named above, say 6,591,577, the States have only furnished 738,916, or say a shade less than 12 per cent of the whole. In 1882 Denmark sent to England 88,388 cattle, the States 47,686; sheep from Denmark, 93,060; from the States, 58,922; total food animals from Denmark, 179,434, against 106,618 from the States. The big year in the trade for the States was in 1880, when her exporters sent 154,814 cattle, 66,722 sheep, and 12,530 swine.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 1,800; total for week thus far, 8,000; for the same time last week, 10,335; receipts consigned through, 330 cars; market tending downward; fair to good steers, $5.75@6.25.

SHEEP—Receipts today, 2,600; total for week thus far, 100,000; for same time last week, 15,400; receipts consigned through, 18 cars; market strong; higher; all offerings sold; fair to good clipped, $5.25@6.00; no very choice here.

HOGS—Receipts today, 4,200; total for week thus far, 28,605; for same time last week, 26,000; receipts consigned through, 97 cars; market dull; good to choice Yorkers, $7.20@7.30; light, $6.90@7.10; good butchers and medium, $6.30@6.45; pigs at $6.50@6.75.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 700 head; the usual Saturday dullness prevailed today; supply very light; buyers scarce, and only small local trade done at previous quotations.

SHEEP—Receipts, not given; shipments, 400 head; no supply and nothing done.

HOGS—Dull; easier for tops; light shipping, $6.80@7.00; mixed to good packing, $6.75@7.00; butchers' to extra, $7.00@7.30. Receipts, 600; shipments, 1,900.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; receipts largely stock cattle going West; supply on market very moderate; prices steady; native steers, 1,050 to 1,550 lbs, $4.85@5.85; cows, $3.00@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,200 head; lower and weak; $6.50@6.90; bulk of sales at $6.50@6.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600 head; quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 3.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $6.00@7.10; packing and butchers', $6.90@7.35; receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 600.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—CHEESE—American choice dull at 63s.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—CORN—New mixed firmer at 5s 6½d.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 5,000.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 86s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 62s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—20s 6d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—31s 6d.

LONDON, June 2—5 p. m.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¼@6⅜d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—28s.

LONDON, June 2.—The following are the wool sales of Friday in detail: New South Wales, Queensland, and Sydney, greasy, 6d@1s 4½d; Falkland Islands, fleece, 7d@9½d. Eleven thousand three hundred bales of Port Phillip and Sydney sold today at unchanged prices.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—Wheat firmly held. Corn firmer at 5s 7d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull. Cargoes on passage—Wheat—Very little inquiry. Corn dull.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—Wheat quiet but firm. Corn firm. Off coast—Wheat dull. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat—Not much doing. Corn dull. Wheat and corn in moderate demand for the United Kingdom and Continent. Pork dull; 6d lower; 86s. Lard, 58s 3d. Long clear sides, 52s. Short clear sides, 53s. Beef—115s for extra India mess. Tallow, 42s 6d. Cheese dull and depressed; 6d lower; 62s 6d.

HAVANA, June 3.—SUGAR—Market continued quiet but firm, dealers awaiting the effect on United States markets of lower duties on sugar; molasses sugar 86 to 90 degrees polarization, 7¼@7½ reals gold per arrobe; muscovado, common to fair, 7¼@7¾ reals; centrifugal, 92 to 96 polarization, in hhds, bags, and boxes, 8¾@9⅛ reals; stocks in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 58,850 boxes, 14,300 bags, and 10,500 hogsheads; receipts of the week, 4,800 boxes, 10,250 bags, and 8,270 hogsheads; exports of the week, 681 boxes, 3,750 bags, and 10,100 hogsheads. All the bags and hogsheads to the United States.

MOLASSES—Quiet; 50 polarization, 5¾ reals, gold, per keg.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, $41.00@41.75 currency per cwt. Jerked beef, 34½@35 reals currency per arrobe. Hams—American sugar-cured, $49.25@50.50 currency per quintal, Northern, and $35.50@54.50 for Southern. Lard in kegs, $37.00@38.00 currency per quintal; in tins, $40.00@41.00.

BUTTER—Superior American, $64.00@65.00 currency per quintal.

FLOUR—$28.75@29.75 currency per brl for American.

TALLOW—$21.00@21.50, currency, per quintal.

WAX—Yellow, $11.50@12.75, gold, per arrobe.

HONEY—3@3¼ reals, gold, per gallon.

EMPTY HOGSHEADS—$3.75@4.00, gold.

LUMBER—Firm; white pine, $34.00@36.00, gold, per m; pitch pine, $27.00@29.00.

BEANS—White navy, 28¼@28¾ reals currency per arrobe.

TOBACCO—Chewing, $47.00@49.00, gold, per quintal.

GRAIN—Corn, 9¾@10¼ reals, currency, per arrobe.

HOOPS—Quiet and weak.

FREIGHTS—Firm; vessels in demand for United States; loading at Havana for United States, per hhd, sugar, $3.50@3.75, currency; per hhd, molasses, $2.62½@2.87; from ports on north coast (outside ports) for United States, per hhd, sugar, $4.00@4.25; per hhd, molasses, $2.75@3.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 2.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; futures dull and steady; June, 10.74c; July, 10.75c; August, 10.75c; September, 10.48c; October, 10.19c; November, 10.10c; December, 10.11c; January, 10.18c; February, 10.28c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 16,000 brls; exports, 4,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat steady but irregular, opening ⅜@⅝c higher, subsequently weak, reacted ¼@1¼c, closing steady; receipts, 98,000 bu; exports, 11,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.05; No. 3 do, $1.06; ungraded red, $1.08@1.22½; steamer No. 3 do, $1.17; No. 2 red, $1.23¼@1.24; elevator ungraded white, $1.03@1.17; steamer No. 2 do, 95c; No. 2 white, $1.06@1.05; No. 2 red, June, sales 528,000 bu at $1.22¼@1.23⅛, closing at $1.22⅞; July, sales 1,732,000 bu at $1.24⅞@1.25⅞, closing at $1.24⅝; August, sales 1,538,000 bu at $1.26½@1.27⅜, closing at $1.26⅝; September, sales 1,572,000 bu at $1.28½@1.29¼, closing at $1.28⅜; October, sales 712,000 bu at $1.30@1.31, closing at $1.30⅝; November, sales 16,000 bu at $1.32. Corn—Cash ¼@⅜c higher; options opened ⅜@⅝c better, afterwards lost the advance, closing firm; receipts, 55,000 bu; exports, 71,000 bu; ungraded, 52@63¼c; No. 3, 62¼@63c; steamer, 64½@63¾c; No. 2, 66@67c; No. 2 June, 65½@66¾c, closing at 65⅞c; July, 65⅞@67c, closing at 66⅜c; August, 67¼@68¼c, closing at 68c; September, 69@70c, closing at 69¾c. Oats steady; receipts, 78,000 bu; exports, 27,000 bu; mixed Western, 45¼@49c; white Western, 49@55c.

HOPS—Dull and nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 7@7 1-5c. Sugar dull and nominal; refined quiet; granulated, 8⅞@9c. Molasses dull and easier; 50-test refining, 28½c; grocery grades dull. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United, $1.20; crude, 7⅜@8c.

TALLOW—Firm; fairly active; 7@7 15-16c.

RESIN—Quiet but steady.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 39c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet and unchanged.

LEATHER—Steady; fairly active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande, light, middle, and heavy weight, 21@25c.

WOOL—Dull and unsettled; domestic fleece, 30@45c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 13@28c; Texas, 14@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged. Beef dull and nominal. Lard steady; prime steam, $11.60@11.65; June, $11.50@11.60; July, $11.59@11.61; August, $11.46@11.60; September, $11.40; October, $11.25@11.30.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm.

LEAD—Quiet but steady; common, $4.40@4.45; refined nominal.

Others unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 2.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn is quiet, with prices fairly steady at quotations; high mixed, 73½c; steam yellow, 71@71½c; No. 2 mixed, 71@71½c; steam mixed, 69@70c; no grade nominal, as to condition and color. Oats dull and hard to place; No. 1 white, 57c; No. 2 white, 54@54½c; No. 3 white, 53c; No. 1 mixed, 53c; No. 2 mixed, 53c; No. 3 mixed, 51@51½.

At the call there were sales of 10,000 bu August No. 2 mixed corn for export at 73½c, 15,000 bu do at 72¼c, and 2,500 bu cash; steamer corn for export at 70½c. The closing bids were as follows: Cash No. 1 white oats, 55c; cash No. 2 white do, 53½c; June, 52c; export corn, cash No. 2 mixed, 71c; June, 71¾c; July, 71¾c; August, 72¼c; cash steamer, 70¼c; July, 70c; August, 70¾c.

FLOUR—Continues quiet with only a limited demand as yet. Prices are held steady by the high cost of wheat.

PROVISIONS—Pork Market quiet and steady. Mess, $20.50@21.00; prime mess, $21.00@21.50; extra prime, $17.00. Lard quiet, but steady at 11¾@12c. Hams, firm, 13@13¼c. Live hogs, 7¼@8c; dressed hogs, 9¼@9½c. Beef Market steady, with moderate trade. Mess and extra, $12.00@14.00; plate and extra, $15.50@16.50. Fresh beef dull, with market down. Steers, 9@9½c; hinds, 11@12c; fores, 6¼@7½c.

BUTTER—Trade quiet with prices steady at quotations. Extra New York creamery, 22½@23c; best Western do, 21@22c; best Northern dairy, 20@21c; best Western do, 16@18c; best ladle, 15@16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,065 bbls, 7,228 sacks; corn, 38,921 bu; oats, 11,408 bu; wheat, nothing.

LEATHER—There is a steady demand for hemlock sole at quotations. Buenos Ayres, light 21@22c, middle and heavy 24@25c, good damaged 21@22c, common hides, light 22@21c, middle 23@24c, heavy 23@24c, good damaged 20@21c, poor damaged 17@19c; acid, light 20½@21c, middle 22@24c, heavy 23@25c, good damaged 20@22. Union tanned sells well with prices steady; light backs 34@35½c, middle backs 35@36c, middle backs heavy 37@38c, light crop 32@33c, middle crop 32½@34c, bellies 14@15. Calcutta buffalo sells well at 20½@21c for light and middle weights and 16@19c per lb for damaged. Rough upper is quiet, and prices range from 21@27½c per lb for hemlock, as to quality, the latter for choice lots suitable for card finish. Rough calf skins rule steady at 45@50c, as to quality, the latter for choice lots. Finished calf skins range from 80@90c, as to quality, including tannery skins. The different kinds of finished skins remain the same. No. 1 bark-tanned sheep skins, 25@45c; oak harness leather, 39@43c; hemlock, 33@37c; wax, 15@17c; kip, 16@19c; flesh splits, 28@55c, other splits, 29@33c; light buff, 13@16c; medium, 17@19c; heavy, 18@19c; grain, 11@21c.

HIDES—There has not been much activity in foreign hides, but several round lots have been disposed of at full prices. The transactions include 3,500 dry Entre Rio at 20¼c; 1,500 do seconds at 21c; 10,500 dry Rio Grande cows to arrive at 23c; 5,000 dry Cordova kips at 23c, and 4,500 dry African on private terms, and 2,000 Singapore buffalo at 11¼c. Domestic hides are held at steady prices, with a limited business. Nothing of consequence doing in tanned goat or sheep skins.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market has been comparatively quiet, owing to the intervention of the holiday, but there is still a good business in progress, and manufacturers are well employed. Heavy goods, such as wax and kip boots, split goods, and brogans, continue to receive most attention. Mail orders are coming in freely and the factories will soon begin to deliver. Calf boots and shoes are liberally contracted for and the factories are all busy. For women's pegged grain shoes there has been a steady call and deliveries have begun. The demand for kid and goat goods is still backward, but is gradually increasing and promises to be fully equal to previous seasons. The South and Southwest have taken liberal quantities. Some parts of the West have also been good customers. The situation, on the whole, is quite satisfactory, and the prevailing opinion is that the volume of business will run ahead of last year. The rubber-shoe factories are steadily increasing their working forces, and will soon be in full running order.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened a shade better, but steadily declined and closed weak and unsettled; No. 2 red, $1.20½@1.21¼ cash; $1.21@1.21¾ June; $1.21¾@1.22¾ July; $1.21¾@1.22¼ August; $1.23@1.24¼ September; $1.25@1.26¼ October; $1.20½@1.21 year, closing at inside prices; No. 3 red, $1.13@1.14. Corn slow, but pretty steady; 51¾@52¾c cash, which is higher; 51¾@52¼ June; 54@54½c July; 56@56½c August; 57¼@57½c September; 48¾@49c year, closing at inside quotations. Oats firmer, but very slow; 40¾@41¼c cash; 41c June and July; 31½c year. Rye firm, slow; 60½c bid. Barley dull at 55@75c.

LEAD—Quiet; hard, $4.12½; soft, $4.20.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at $2.50.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged; only a peddling trade.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 86,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu; rye and barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 34,000; oats, 1,000 bu; rye and barley, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 2.—FLOUR—In good demand for winter grades; spring steady; winter superfine, $3.53. Minnesota extras, $5.25@6.00; Pennsylvania family, $5.00; Ohio, $5.75@6.25; Indiana, $5.50; Michigan family, $6.12½; winter patent, $6.25@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher and closed barely steady; No. 1 red, elevator, $1.24@1.24½; No. 2 red do, $1.20½@1.24¼; No. 3 red do, $1.16@1.16½; steamer red do, $1.12; No. 2 red, June, $1.21@1.21¾; July, $1.23@1.23¾; August, $1.24⅜@1.24⅝; September, $1.26@1.26¾. Corn—Options opened higher; closed steady; car-lots dull; irregular; no grade, 63c; No. 3, 63@65c; sail quoted, 65@66c; sail mixed, June, 65½@66c; July, 66@67c; August, 68@68½c; September, 69@69½c. Oats in good demand; No. 2 mixed, 46½c; No. 3 white, 49½@50½c; No. 2 white, 50@51c.

PROVISIONS—Lard quiet; steam, $11.60@11.70.

EGGS—Steady; 17@18¼; others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,300 brls; wheat, 6,500 bu; corn, 56,300 bu; oats, 10,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 2.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2, $1.11⅜; June, $1.11⅜; July, $1.14⅜; August, $1.16⅜; September, $1.16⅜. Corn stronger; in fair demand; No. 2, 57c; rejected, 52c. Oats easier; No. 2, 39½c; white, 43½c. Rye steady, with a fair demand; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c. Barley weaker; No. 3 spring, extra, 53c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $19.00 cash and June; $19.30 July. Lard—Prime steam, $11.65 cash and June; $11.75 July.

HOGS—Steady; $6.60@7.00.

FREIGHTS—Nominal; wheat to Buffalo 2¼c.

BUTTER—Weak.

CHEESE—Easier.

EGGS—In good demand.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 71,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,500 brls; wheat, 3,500 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 2.—GRAIN—Wheat fair and business firm; No. 1 white, $1.13; No. 2 do, 98½c; No. 2 red, cash or June, $1.19; July, $1.20¾; August, $1.22; September, $1.23¾; October, $1.25½; year, $1.19; January, $1.28; No. 3 red, $1.15. Corn dull and unchanged; high mixed, 62½c; No. 2, cash, 58¾c; June, 58¾c; July, 60c; August, 61½c; rejected, 54c; no grade, 51c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat easy; No. 2 red winter, cash and June, $1.19; July, $1.20¾; August, $1.22¼; September, $1.23¾; October, $1.25¼; year, $1.19 asked; January, $1.28¾ bid, $1.28¾ asked. Corn quiet and weak; high mixed, 62c bid; No. 2, cash, 58¾c; June, 58⅝c; July, 60c; August, 61½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 42⅝c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, none.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 2.—FLOUR—Strong; high grades, $5.25@6.00.

GRAIN—Corn easier; mixed and white, 61@63c. Oats quiet and weak; 51@52c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; $2.75.

HAY—Dull; common, $10.00@12.00; prime, $14.00@16.00; choice, $17.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork demand fair and prices higher; $20.00. Lard higher; tierce, 11¼c; keg, 12c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, $8.40. Bacon higher; shoulders, 9¾@9¾c; long clear, 11¾c; clear rib, 11¾c.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 7¾@10¾c. Sugars quiet and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady with a good demand; Louisiana, common to prime, 5@6¼c.

BRAN—Fair demand but at lower rates; 82½@85c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western—Shade off, fairly active; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.22¼@1.22½; June, $1.22¼@1.22⅝; July, $1.23⅝@1.24; August, $1.25½@1.25⅝; September, $1.26⅝@1.27⅛; October, $1.28⅝@1.29⅛. Corn—Western about steady; mixed, spot, 64@64½c; June, 64⅝c asked; July, 65⅞@66⅛c; August, 67@67¼c. Rye very dull; Western white, 50@53c; mixed, 48@50c. Rye dull at 68@70c.

HAY—Unchanged and dull.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; Western packed, 10@18c; creamery, 20@21c.

EGGS—Steady at 17@18c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8@9c. Sugar steady; "A" soft, 8¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.16½@1.17.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,710 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 430,000 bu; corn, 98,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 2.—COTTON—Easier; 10⅝c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red winter, $1.16@1.16¼ cash; $1.17 bid July; $1.17¾ bid August; $1.19 bid September; $1.20¾ bid October; receipts, 6,500 bu; shipments, 2,500 bu. Corn steady with a fair demand; 54¼@55c spot; 57@57¼c July; 59¼c August. Oats easier; 43c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $20.00. Lard dull; $11.00@11.10. Bulk meats quiet but firm; unchanged. Bacon in fair demand and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady with a fair demand.

BUTTER—Easier and unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 2.—WHISKY—Firm; $1.15.

PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK, June 2.—[Special.]—PETROLEUM—The excitement which has characterized the oil market for the last few days, and under the influence of which petroleum was gradually forced up in price from 95c to $1.24 per brl—the highest quotation yesterday—had calmed down considerably today; although the market was somewhat feverish the general opinion on the street seemed to be that it had reached the limit of its upward tendency on the previous day. The transactions at the National Exchange today aggregated about 4,000,000 brls, and at the New York Exchange 2,326,000 brls. This, of course, does not represent the amount of oil actually sold, the great bulk of the transactions consisting of the purchase and sale of the same material many times over, or the speculating in the rise and fall of the price. Petroleum closed yesterday at $1.19¼, and opened today at $1.20, but fell back almost instantly to $1.19¾, from which it recovered to $1.21¾, and then by a sudden jump to $1.23¼. From this point it fluctuated during the day, the same price ruling scarcely five minutes at any time. The great bulk of the business, however, was done at figures ranging between $1.21 and $1.22, and at 3 o'clock, the closing hour for the Exchange on Saturday, the market closed at $1.21, ¾c higher than the last quotation yesterday. All sorts of rumors were afloat during the day regarding the syndicate, of which the Standard Oil Company and James R. Keene are popularly suppose to be the master spirits, but none of them could be verified, and they had but a temporary effect on the quotations. It was confidently announced by many operators that the company had sold all the oil that it desired to get rid of at its own prices, and that Keene had succeeded in unloading altogether, at a profit of over $500,000, and that Monday would see the end of the bull movement.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 2.—PETROLEUM—Transactions, 6,000,000 brls, from $1.18¾ to $1.23¾.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 2.—PETROLEUM—Fairly active; United certificates irregular, closed at $1.19¾; refined, 7¾@7⅞c Philadelphia delivery.

The afternoon session opened stronger at $1.22, advanced to $1.23, but weakened and closed at $1.19⅜. Trading was fairly active. Sales, estimated, 2,000,000 brls.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 2.—PETROLEUM—Firm; opened $1.19, highest $1.23¾; lowest $1.18¾, closing $1.20. Clearances 8,944,000 brls. Total shipments Friday, 59,133 bbls; charters, 56,308 bbls.

COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—COTTON—Easier but not quotably lower; middling, 10c; sales, 450 bales; receipts, 300; shipments, 1,000; stock, 23,150.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 2.—COTTON—Quiet; 10c; receipts, 153 bales; shipments, 600; stock, 25,415; sales, 75.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 2.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 350 bales; sales, 47; stock, 30,130.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 2.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 700 bales; gross, 835; exports to Great Britain, 980; sales, 3,000; stock, 149,236.

TURPENTINE.

LONDON, June 2.—TURPENTINE—Spirits dull at 28s.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 2.—TURPENTINE—Quiet at 31c.

Physicians' sanction has been accorded to that standard disinfectant, Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair Dye, black or brown, 50c.

A VETERAN SOLDIER.

Mr. G. F. BOWLES, of No. 24 Common-st., Lynn, Mass., says:

"While in the army, at the battle of Spottsylvania, I fell while getting over a rail-fence and was badly injured and left for dead, but after a time I was picked up by comrades; and upon examination it was found that my back was badly hurt and my kidneys seriously injured, and I have suffered the most excruciating pain since, and could obtain no relief, although treated by several physicians, and I had given up all hope of getting help when I was recommended to use Hunt's Remedy. I purchased several bottles at one of our drug stores in Lynn, and began to use it as directed, and can now attend to business, and am free from the pains I formerly had; and I wish to say to my friends and comrades that Hunt's Remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and worthy of all praise. You can use my testimony when you have occasion to, as I most heartily recommend it to all that have kidney or liver troubles."

April 26, 1883.

"YOU MAY USE MY NAME."

I desire to inform you what your valuable medicine has done for me. I was induced to try it by a member of our family, "who had been benefited by its use." I have suffered terribly from kidney difficulties. At times I have been very bad, having severe pains in my back, with general loss of strength and vitality.

My urine was very bad, with a heavy sediment of brick-dust, which was fast leading to gravel. I commenced using Hunt's Remedy, with a marked improvement from the start; the pains left, the urine became more natural, and I can truly say one bottle effected a permanent cure.

I have recommended it to many persons both here and in Boston, all of whom speak of it with the highest praise.

You are at liberty to use this letter or my name in any manner you may think best, that other sufferers may learn the value of the greatest of all remedies.

Most truly yours,
JOHN F. COX,
MALDEN, Mass., April 23, 1883. 62 Pleasant-st.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN
REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
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Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
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(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)
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Baker's Premium Chocolate, the best preparation of plain chocolate for family use.—*Baker's Breakfast Cocoa*, from which the excess of oil has been removed, easily digested and admirably adapted for invalids.—*Baker's Vanilla Chocolate*, as a drink or eaten as confectionery is a delicious article; highly recommended by tourists.—*Baker's Broma*, invaluable as a diet for children.—*German Sweet Chocolate*, a most excellent article for families.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.
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SUPERIOR IN PURITY AND FLAVOR TO ALL OTHER BRANDS.
For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.
Witthoff, Marsily & Co., 86 Broadway, N. Y.
Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received until noon Thursday, June 7th, 1883, at [illegible] for Grading the extension of the [illegible] eastern Railway from [illegible] distance of about 29 miles [illegible]. Separate Proposals [illegible] Bridging the line. Profiles and specifications [illegible] of the Company in Jacksonville [illegible] June 2d. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be addressed to WILLIAM [illegible], Jacksonville, Ill.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the B. & O. R. R. Co., [illegible] vert-sts., Baltimore, [illegible] for the grading, masonry of 27 [illegible] vision, embracing Secs. [illegible] 35 miles of the Delaware [illegible] to 57, both inclusive, of [illegible] the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad [illegible] tions may be seen at the [illegible] blank forms for proposals [illegible]. Bidders will be required to give evidence of their ability to [illegible] their proposals are made, [illegible] commence work within [illegible] is furnished of the allotment [illegible] reserves the right to reject [illegible].

(Signed) H. T. DOUGLAS, Chief Engineer.

Proposals for Cooked Army Rations.

RECRUITING [illegible]
No. 9 [illegible]

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, [illegible] conditions, will be received [illegible] o'clock noon June 15, 1883, [illegible] will be opened in the presence [illegible] nishing during the fiscal year [illegible] ending June 30, 1884, of cooked [illegible]. Three substantial cooked [illegible] to the army ration, as [illegible] dezvous. The Government reserves [illegible] or all proposals. Full information as to [illegible] conditions to be observed [illegible] and payment will be [illegible] tion to this office. Envelopes containing proposals [illegible] "Proposals for cooked [illegible] Ill." and addressed to the [illegible].